

3782
App. F. IX-4

Previous References.

1950-51,
CB

File No. 340-50

Serial Nos. 13

Later References.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Serial Nos. 6, 6

Part B for PLSV

SUBJECT

Copies of a Note on the Selection of Candidates
for the P.H.S. together with copies of Hyderabad Daily

(note on J.A.S. Selection of) 3782 ✓
Hous -

General and Revenue
Secretariat

File No.

CP

of 19

pp. F. III-2

WD 010852-023-000-14 7-50

Serial
No.

800 C. L. S. 11537 / G. A. W. S. II
800 L. C. Jain
Dated 29/7/50 from the Chief Secretary to
the Govt of H. J. Government for forwarding copies
to the Selection of Candidates for the
J.A.S.

Chief Secretary's instructions.
Acknowledge

20/8/50
K.S.

Draft acknowledging put up for approval
by 6/10/50

Please put up fair copy.

6.10.50

Submitted draft and fair letter for approval
Chief Secy)

7/10/50

7.10.50

11/8/50
1/8/50
2/8/50

In the Janm, 1950.

Chief Secretary, Govt of H. J. Government

Do 29/12/50 P. O. 4/11/50 acknowledging
the receipt of a note on the Selection of Candidates
for J.A.S.

Subd with reference to the orders of the Chief
Secretary at para 1.

7/10/50 The papers may perhaps be put up
to the Hon'ble Chief Minister for perusal

Chief Secy

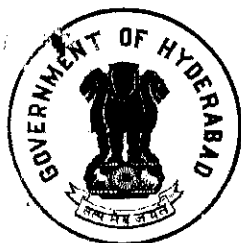
16/10/50
16/10/50
15/10/50
K.S.

9.10.50

03/7/50

of the Chief Minister
5279
10/10

4150
11/10/50
H. J. Government
P. O. to Ch. Secy.
Contn. Sheet.



GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT,
Hyderabad - Dn.

No. 11537/GA-SE

September 29th, 1950.



My dear Srinivasan,

The Special Recruitment Board under the chairmanship of Mr. R.N. Banerjee, has just completed its work of selections for the I.A.S., I.P.S. and other Central Services out of the Gazetted Officers of this State. Mr. Banerjee asked me to send you copies of a Note issued at Hyderabad recently, together with a few copies of "Hyderabad Today". A photograph of the Special Recruitment Board appears at page 13 of Hyderabad Today dated September 15th.

Yours sincerely,

L.C. Jain
(L.C. Jain, ICS).

Shri K. Srinivasan,
Chief Secretary to Govt of Mysore,
Bangalore.

(Encl: 10)

UNOFFICIAL NOTE

No.908

FINDING BEST MEN FOR IAS

OBJECT OF UNION P.S.C. IN HYDERABAD

Hyderabad, September 14, 1950.

It is understood that the Union Public Service Commission is here to select the best possible men for the Indian Administrative Service and not for depriving any officers of Hyderabad State of any of their accrued rights or status, or for awarding them promotion automatically. All the constituent A and B class States of the Indian Union have agreed to join the scheme of the Indian Administrative Service, recruitment for which is to be made on the basis of an all-India competition. It is of vital importance, in the interests of good administration, that this key service should be maintained in a state of maximum efficiency by drawing to it the best available talent in the whole of India. The integration of the best available civil servants of Hyderabad State in the Indian Administrative Service is thus but an incident of the wider operation of the integration of States in the Union of India. It is, therefore, but just and fair that Hyderabadis should have the right to participate in the Indian Administrative Service and not be denied this right because of their previous isolation. In view of this, the Union Government have decided that the best qualified and suitable Hyderabad civilians should be given a chance to find berths in the vacancies in the Indian Administrative Service. The selection is, therefore, being made on merits only irrespective of any other considerations. There can be no question of deciding these matters purely by seniority or influence, nor, having regard to the standards and past traditions of the Indian Administrative Service, could there have been an ipso facto absorption of

the Hyderabad civilians into the Indian Administrative Service. The Indian Administrative Service is constitutionally designed to fill the senior civilian posts with the best available talent all over India, and Hyderabad could be no exception.

The procedure of recruitment is threefold :

(1) by the annual combined competitive examination on the results of which candidates are obtained to fill vacancies in the Indian Administrative Service, the Indian Police Service, the Indian Audit and Accounts Service and other Class I Central services;

(2) by selecting such members of the various cadres in Part B States as may be held to have reached the requisite standard for these services on the basis of their administrative experience and record of service; and

(3) from the "open market" i.e. from persons with a good educational background and administrative experience whether in the State service or not.

Merit and merit alone is the main consideration and the intention has always been to select the best and most suitable persons for these services. It is definitely to the advantage of a State or a Province to have civilians of high character and ability, unaffected by parochial ties, such as the Indian Administrative Service provides.

There is no dearth of talent in India and, vast as India is, there can be no question of shortage of manpower if all the available resources are properly tapped.

BR/AG

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BR/AG

SUBJECT.....

Section

File No.

Serial No.

Diary No. of letter replied to

No. 9913/CB.

9. 9. 10. 1950.

To

General and Revenue Secretariat

()
the 19 .

Date of issue.....

Signed by.....

My Dear Sir Jai,

I am desirous to
acknowledge ^{with thanks} the receipt of the
copies of a note on the selection
of candidates for the Indian

Administrative Service ^{kindly}

with your D.O letter no: 10437
G.A. N-S II dated 29th Sept 50.

Yours sincerely,

11/5
7/12

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

To
Shri L. C. Jami, I.C.S.,
Chief Secretary to the Govt.
of Hyderabad, General
Administrative Dept.,
Hyderabad.

6.10.50.

D.O. No. 9913/CB.

7th October 1950.

9th

My dear Jain,

I am desirous to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the copies of a Note on the Selection of Candidates for the Indian Administrative Service together with copies of HYDERABAD TODAY kindly sent with your D.O. letter No. 11537/G.A.W.-S II dated 29th Sept. 1950.

Yours sincerely,

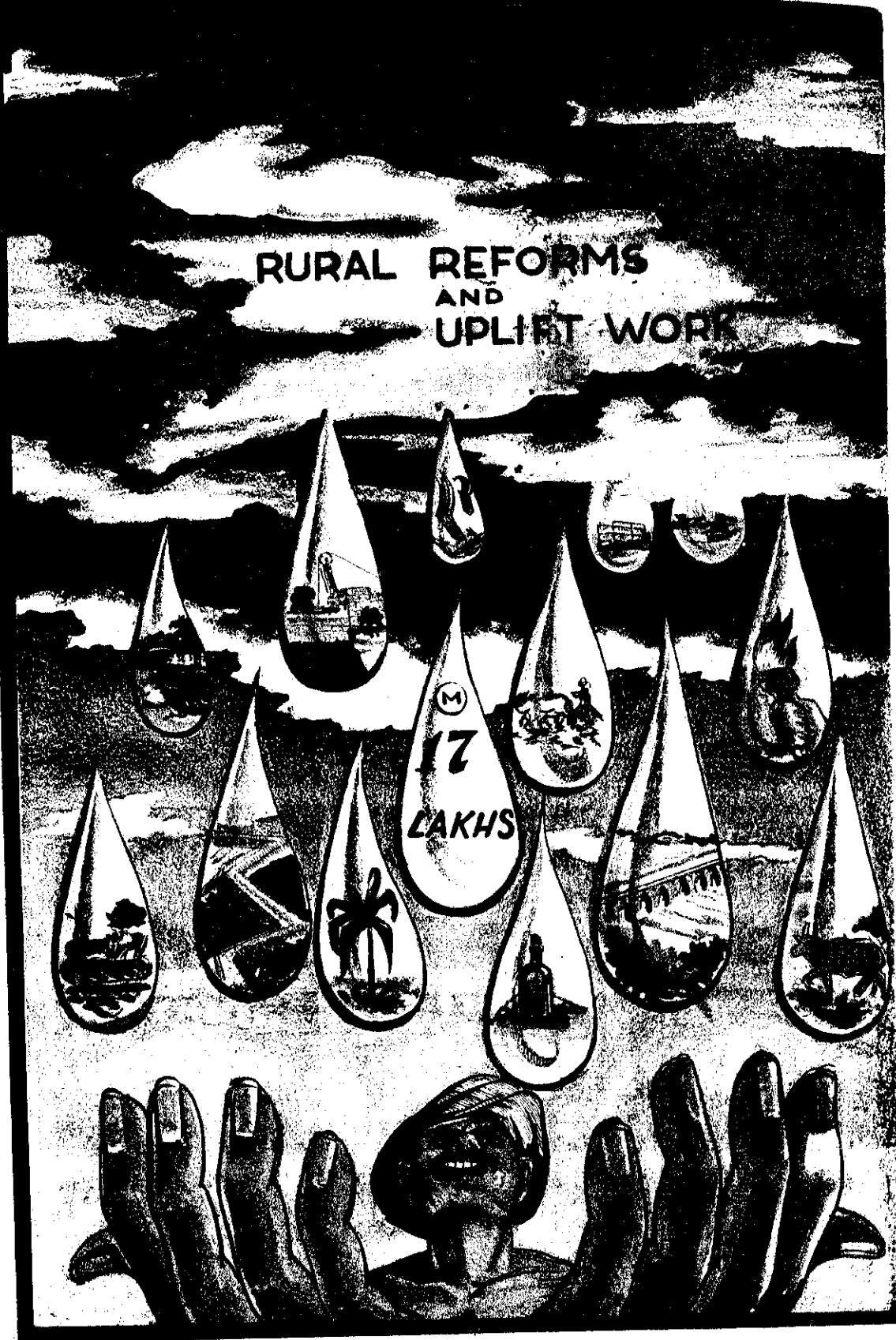


-Shri L.C. Jain, I.C.S.,
Chief Secretary to the Government
of Hyderabad, General Administration
Department, Hyderabad (Dn.)

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DAY



Vol II. No.15

September 15, 1950

TWENTY ANNAS

YEAR'S EVENTS

1949-50

1949

NOVEMBER

1.—Intensive survey of the rural economy of Hyderabad State undertaken. Objective: to ascertain the extent of unutilized available resources, degree of fragmentation of holdings, agricultural methods, marketing and financial conditions, rural debt, etc.

5.—Twenty-seventh International Co-operators Day celebrated in Hyderabad.

6.—Resurvey of the boundaries of forest blocks ordered, to bring them in conformity with the needs and requirements of backward tribes inhabiting the areas.

Foundation-stone laid of the Central Laboratories of Scientific and Industrial Research Buildings.

8.—Inquiry into conditions of agricultural labour instituted on lines suggested by Government of India.

12.—Special session of the All-India Manufacturers' Organization with Sir M. Visvesvaraya in the chair held: present industrial and economic problems discussed.

13.—University Council takes important decisions: Faculty of Theology replaced by Faculty of Culture; steps decided upon to introduce co-education and for special classes in Arts subjects for the benefit of employees.

24.—Hyderabad accedes to India. The *Firman* issued by H.E.H. the Nizam states that the Constitution of India "shall be the Constitution for the State of Hyderabad as for the other parts of India."

DECEMBER

1.—Mr. M. K. Vellodi, C.I.E., I.C.S., takes charge as Chief Minister. New Cabinet sworn in. Members: Mr. M. K. Vellodi, General Administration; Mr. D. S. Bakhle, Home; Rajasevaprakashta Seshadri, Revenue; Mr. P. H. Krishna Rao, Supplies; Mr. C. V. S. Rao, Finance; Nawab Zain Yar Jung Bahadur, P.W.D.; Raja Dhondji Raj Bahadur, Education.

6.—Rationing population re-enumerated, 3½ lakhs bogus cards discovered.

13.—Over Rs. 13 lakhs distributed as *taccavi* in Nalgonda up to date. Subsidies, pensions and scholarships granted.

19-24.—H.E.H. the Governor-General, Sri C. Rajagopalachari, visits the State.

H.E.H. the Nizam receives him at the airport; the Municipalities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad present Civic Addresses; "Hyderabadis should be proud of their ancient heritage," observes Rajaji replying to the addresses; Governor-General inaugurates All-India Exhibition in Hyderabad; visits Aurangabad, and the historic Ellora and Ajanta Caves.

20.—All-India Exhibition inaugurated.

The Hyderabad Administration of Evacuee Property Regulation—formulated on lines of Government of India's Ordinance of 1940—enforced in the State; persons in possession of evacuee property to submit full confirmation about such property to Custodian, Evacuee Property.

22.—The State Grievances Committee recommended 140 cases for reinstatement, promotion or restoration of seniority. Sixty-one cases were referred to concerned departments for necessary action. The Committee was set up (on November 2, 1948) after the Police Action to look into grievances of State employees "who were either removed, dismissed or demoted for their nationalistic views."

1950

JANUARY

8.—Andhra Relief Fund opened by Chief Minister to help sufferers of floods and cyclone in Andhra Desa.

15.—Jagir Employees' Pension and Gratuity Rules enforced; pensions or gratuities—as the case may be—to permanent Jagir employees provided for.

16.—Hyderabad Mines Regulation, 1950 promulgated; regulating terms, conditions and hours of work of mine employees and underground workers. Government empowered to constitute a Sanitary Board for mining areas.

22.—Hyderabad Census Act amended and brought on par with provisions of Indian Census Act of 1948.

25.—Short-term prisoners, about 500 in all—including those suffering from T.B., juveniles under 15, and old and infirm prisoners—released in honour of Republic Day.

26.—Republic Day—inauguration of new Constitution—celebrated throughout the State in a fitting manner.

H.E.H. the Nizam sworn in as Rajpramukh at an impressive ceremony at Town Hall; oath of office administered to the Chief Minister, Chief Justice,

Cabinet Ministers and Judges of the High Court.

Restrictions on playing of music in neighbourhood of mosques removed.

Indian currency made legal tender in the State; Indian Currency (Legal Tender) Regulation 1950 F. promulgated.

FEBRUARY

16-18.—Prime Minister of Kashmir, Shaik Mohammed Abdullah, visits State; visits Osmania University, Nizam College and the State Congress office; addresses public meeting.

20.—Social Service Day celebrated on a state-wide basis; mass contact drive launched; funds collected and members enrolled. In districts Civil Administrators inaugurated the Branches of the Conference (Indian Conference of Social Work).

Government's Resolution on the recommendations of the Labour (Factory) Investigation Committee (known as Regc Committee) among other things fixes minimum earning of unskilled workers in Government concern in city at Rs. 52; basic wage Rs. 26 and Dearness Allowance Rs. 26; including house rent, basic wages for women and children are Rs. 20 and Rs. 17 respectively. Decision to come into effect from February 1 1950.

MARCH

22-25.—Chief Justice of India, Mr. Harilal Kania, visits the State; visits the High Court and subordinate courts; addresses the High Court Judges and members of the Bar.

APRIL

1.—Brigadier Apji Randhir Singh appointed Commander of Hyderabad State Forces.

7.—Hyderabad Famine Committee send Rs. 22,393 for aid to East Bengal Refugees. Prime Minister Pandit Nehru acknowledges the contribution.

14.—Schools in Sarf-e-Khas area organized. Pay scales of teachers brought on par with those prevailing in Diwani area.

Survey of cottage industries in the State completed. Task of organizing and improving cottage industries taken up.

MAY

6.—The Rajpramukh, H.E.H. the Nizam nominates Hyderabad representatives to the "provisional Parliament of India." They are: Dr. Chenna Reddy, Sri G. Ramachari, Sri Kashinath Rao Vaidya, Sri Pannalal Pitti, Sri Jamnapuram Keshav Rao, Sri S. V. Naik, Sri K. V. Ranga Reddy, Sri Annu Rao, Mis Padmaja Naidu, Sri Harischandra Heda, Mr. Abul Hasan Syed Ali, Mr. Baquer Ali Mirza, Sri J. H. Subbiah, Sri Arige Ramaswami, Sri Puli Ramaswamy and Sri Maneklal Gupta.

JUNE

10.—Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act promulgated; tillers of the soil to be deemed "protected tenants" absentee landlordism abolished; maximum holding fixed as ten times an economic holding, defined as land yielding an income of Rs. 150.

12.—Four State Congress nominees included in the Cabinet. They are Sri B. Ramakrishna Rao, Sri Vinayakrao Koratkar Vidyalkar, Sri Phoolchand Ramchand Gandhi and Sri Vallur Basava Raju. The States Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in a message to Chief Minister said: "I am confident that the association of the State Congress with the administration will not only bring you a full measure of popular support and help but also provide the popular representatives with an opportunity of training and experience for and of paving the way for shouldering wider responsibilities which await them in the no distant future."

28.—Economy Committee set up to make recommendations for reorganizing the administrative machinery of the State. Committee consists of Mr. A. D. Gorwala, I.C.S. (Chairman), Nawab Azam Jung Bahadur, Mr. M. Narsing Rao, Mr. J. H. Subbiah, and Mr. D. Sukh Ram as members. Mr. I. Ramachander Rao, Secretary.

JULY

1-31.—Vanamahotsava celebrated in Hyderabad. Separate days allotted for different sections of the population. Target for planting 10,00,000 trees realized.

11.—Draft proposals of delimitation of constituencies published. Chief Election Commissioner, Mr. Sukumar Sen, pays tribute to efficiency of Hyderabad Election Department.

15.—Maternity Benefit Act amended; period of leave with maternity benefit raised from six weeks to 12 weeks, workers to get a benefit of 12 annas a day instead of six annas.

19.—Conference of Civil Administrators and First Taluqdars held with Chief Minister in chair. Problems of law and order, civil supplies, co-ordination of efforts, early disposal of cases reviewed; preparation of record of tenancies and recruitment to police discussed and planned.

AUGUST

12.—Ban removed on entry into State of 30 Pakistan newspapers.

14.—Postal zone-numbering system introduced to effect prompt delivery of letters.

15.—Third anniversary of Independence Day celebrated.

19.—Decision to open Labour Training Classes for training Trade Union Workers taken.

24.—Fines amounting to Rs. 28,000 returned to the satyagrahis of Osmanabad by Hon'ble Mr. Phoolchand Gandhi; Tawan—amounting to Rs. 30,000—to be refunded soon.

One hundred and thirty-five Trade Unions registered up to date; total membership 68,396, representing 61.5 per cent, of labour force in State.

SEPTEMBER

4.—Method of payment of commutation amount to Jagirdars decided upon. Rs. 18 crores to be paid as commutation to Jagirdars numbering 1,200 in all. Instalment payments to cost 11½ annually to State Exchequer.

HYDERABAD TODAY

Commander-in-Chief Satisfied with Anti-Communist Measures

VISIT TO TELANGANA INSPIRES CONFIDENCE AMONG THE PEOPLE

"I was much impressed by the liaison between the civil and military," declared General Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Forces, after a 200-mile tour of the Communist-affected areas in Telangana. This was the first time the Commander-in-Chief had extensively toured this part of the country.

THE Commander-in-Chief arrived in Hyderabad on September 4 and was received at the airport by Major-General Dhargalkar, Secunderabad Sub-Area Commander, Captain V. Nanjappa, Special Commissioner for Disturbed Areas of Telangana, and Mr. S. N. Reddy, City Police Commissioner. Soon after his arrival General Cariappa attended a high level conference of Military and Police officials at the Shah Manzil. Among those attended the Conference were Mr. M. K. Velodi, Chief Minister, Mr. M. Seshadri, Home Minister and Captain Nanjappa. He then left for Telangana on the following day and visited Bhongir, Jangaon, Alir, Ghanapur, Shahgad, Kazipet and Warangal.

Giving his impressions of the tour at a Press Conference General Cariappa said, "the army and the police have a very difficult task in combing out Communists from the wooded country with all their efficiency. I was very much impressed by the liaison between the Civil and Military which is essential in carrying out the common task—elimination of Communists from this beautiful State. I was also impressed by the high morale of the troops in spite of difficult camp conditions. All turn out smartly and are full of life." Addressing the people in general General Cariappa observed that in free India it was distressing to use army with a large expenditure to "hunt out" and imprison their own people who were indulging in destructive activities.

However he added "as soon as complete peace was established in parts of Telangana where activities of Communists were reported, the Army would be withdrawn and amounts expended in restoring law and order would be utilized by the Government for the amelioration of the masses."

The General exhorted the people to get together to maintain discipline and to help in the elimination of destructive work of the Communists.

TALKED TO THE PEOPLE

During his tour he inspected the work of the army, and was given a great ovation by the jawans everywhere. At Jangaon he showed to Pressmen model huts built by the jawans in their spare time without the help of the engineering services. He also talked to villagers in Ghanapur and Shahgad.

At Kazipet, the Commander-in-Chief accompanied by Brigadier K. S. Moghe, Brigade Commander, inspected the Indian Troop Headquarters and exhorted officers and men to consider the villagers as their brothers and give them no cause for complaint. The replies the jawans gave indicated that even the lowest in the Army was aware and convinced of the righteousness of the Government's aim. This awareness of dangerous results accruing from the destructive activities of the Communists if left unchecked and not put down with a stern hand would no doubt enable them to perform their duty with redoubled vigour and enthusiasm.

The presence of the Commander-in-Chief in their midst greatly inspired confidence among villagers, and made their faith in themselves and the Government stronger than ever. Their determination to resist terrorism received an added fillip.

On returning to Hyderabad, General Cariappa visited the Bolarum School.



General Cariappa with the Scouts in Bolarum School



General Cariappa at the Bolarum School

ARTICLE COMPETITION Prize Goes to Mr. D. A. Fallon

HYDERABAD TODAY takes pleasure in announcing that the Prize of Rs. 500 for the best article in the Competition on "Communist Terrorism: and How to Fight it" goes to Mr. D. A. Fallon, Pilot, Hyderabad-Deccan.

The Competition was judged by Mr. Digambar Rao Bindu, President, Hyderabad State Congress; Mr. N. B. Bonarji, Chairman, Hyderabad Public Service Commission; and Captain V. Nanjappa, Special Commissioner for Telangana. The judges' decision is as below:—

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|----|----------------------|
| 1. | Mr. D. A. Fallon, Hyderabad | .. | 181 marks out of 300 |
| 2. | Mr. V. B. Kulkarni, Bombay | .. | 172 " |
| 3. | Miss L. D'Souza, Hyderabad | .. | 164 " |

The articles will be published in the next three issues of HYDERABAD TODAY.

HOT POINTS

These are no More

- *BEGAR & YATTI
 - *TAHIBANDI
 - *EKSALA TENURE
 - *GOVERNMENT'S RIGHT TO FRUIT AND SENDI TREES
 - *JAGIRDARI
- * *

Better Laws

- *New Tenancy Act promulgated
 - no more the middleman
 - size of holdings fixed
 - easier assessment
 - *Land Acquisition Act amended
 - speedy payment of compensation
 - *New Jamabandi Rules
 - *Tribal Areas Regulation enforced
 - *New Tahsil Manual compiled
- * *

Better Officers

- *New principles for recruitment of Tahsildars and Girdawars
 - *Village officers granted extra remuneration
 - *Annual and periodical reports made compulsory
- * *

Financial Benefits

- *Revenue Remission .. Rs. 17 lakhs
- *Subsidy for wells .. Rs. 8 lakhs
- *Relief for lands assessed dry .. Rs. 10 lakhs
- *Free Grazing allowed on Government lands except forest reserves

FOR
HAPPIER PEASANTRY
BETTER HARVESTS
PROSPEROUS VILLAGERS

Government enforce better laws and make

REFORMS SPELL PROSPERITY

Apart from enforcing measures designed to promote the happiness and prosperity of the agriculturists, Government have revitalized and improved the revenue system and its administration.

Far-reaching reforms that have been introduced since September 1948 are summarized below, and it will be apparent that no stone has been left unturned for the greater benefit of the greatest number.

DUE to abnormal conditions prevailing before September 1948, considerable areas of occupied land were left uncultivated or where cultivation had taken place, the harvest left ungathered. Orders were issued for the remission of Land Revenue for these areas. These remissions were expected to amount to Rs. 17 lakhs.

Considerable amounts were advanced as taccavi loans to the agriculturists to enable them to take to normal agricultural operations which had suffered severely due in some cases to the disturbed conditions and in others due to the abnormally heavy rains in 1949.

Relief works were started in the affected areas of Bidar, Osmanabad, Nanded and other districts.

No Forced Labour

THE system of Begar and Yetti, i.e., extraction of forced labour was abolished on May 22, 1949, and the use of forced labour was made a penal offence.

TO enable the agriculturists to construct irrigation wells, Government sanctioned a scheme of subsidy for well sinking purposes as an experimental measure in eight taluqas of the State. The subsidy sanctioned for each individual well was up to 50 per cent. of the expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 500. Expenditure in excess of the subsidy was advanced as taccavi loan. The scheme of subsidy and taccavi for well sinking purposes entailed a provision of Rs. 8 lakhs. Under this scheme, more than 100 wells have been constructed by the agriculturists. Recently, a greatly extended scheme of well sinking for irrigation purposes has been sanctioned by the Government under the Grow More Food Campaign.

The practice of Taibandi, i.e., annual fixation of lands which could be irrigated for the Tabi crops on the availability of water in irrigation sources which had

HYDERABAD TODAY

given room for petty malpractices has been discontinued. Government have ordered that lands which should be regarded as entitled to be irrigated for two crops in same year should be fixed once for all. This work is now proceeding in the districts and the work of determining every year the areas which should be irrigated for the tabi crops has been now reduced to the minimum.

Assessment and Tenure

ASSSESSMENTS of lands irrigated under wells existing outside the ayacuts of irrigation sources used to be charged in case of wells constructed prior to 1817 F. (1907 A.D.) at wet rates. The distinction between wells constructed prior to and after 1817 F. was abolished and the assessments were reduced to dry rates in cases of such well irrigated lands. The relief accruing to the agriculturists on this account has amounted to Rs. 10 lakhs.

The practice of having larger areas as ayacuts under irrigation sources even when the water did not suffice was modified and rules for the fixation of ayacuts were framed so that no land that was not actually irrigated for any four years in the decade ending 1950 would be treated as wet. In such cases, provision has been made for treating these lands as dry and assessment for them was levied on dry rates.

It was the practice to treat the Maga karthi as the last season for abi sowings. It was represented that this worked as a hardship on the cultivators who could not raise successful abi crops if the sowings took place at such a late season and for failing to sow abi crops in Maga karthi, they were charged at abi assessments. As this representation was found to be correct, it was ordered that the last sowing season for abi crops should be fixed at the previous karthi, viz., Aslesha.

The practice of granting lands on temporary one year tenures known as the 'Eksala' was found to have been subjected to considerable abuse during the previous years. Although provision existed to ensure that the assignments of land under the Laoni Rules were to be expedited and temporary assessments made only in cases where owing to the late season, laoni proceedings could not be completed in practice, these provisions were not followed and persons were allowed to continue in possession of lands without proper authority for a number of years, and later were subjected to summary eviction. Government

have now ordered that except in rare cases such as tank beds, etc., the system of assigning the lands on Eksala (one year) tenure should be discontinued.

Rights Extended

GRAZING fees used to be charged on Government unoccupied lands situated outside the forest reserve. In Marathwada, these were collected through Taluqawise auctions. Government ordered the abolition of levy of Bancharai cess on all Government lands outside the forest reserve. The agriculturists have thus been freed from the general harassment and the hardship to which they were subjected before, in this matter.

Fees used to be charged by Government on fruit trees deemed to be property of the Government situated in occupied lands. This levy of fees was discontinued and the right to the produce from such trees was vested in the occupants of such lands.

The right to sendhi, toddy and gulmoha trees in occupied lands was vested in the Government. This right has now been vested in the occupants of the lands.

Better Laws

THE former Sarf-e-Khas (Crown Lands) areas were integrated with the Diwani in February 1949.

The jagirs were abolished and had been taken under Government administration by the end of September, 1949. The integration of these jagirs with the Diwani has been completed and the redistribution of existing tahsils, divisions and districts and the creation of new ones has been achieved.

For better and efficient management of the Land Revenue administration, the posts of Subedars were abolished and the Board of Revenue created. The Board came into existence from August 1, 1949. It is responsible for the working of not only of land revenue, but also of the Customs, Excise, Survey and Settlement, Registration and Well Sinking Departments.

Government appointed an Agrarian Reforms Inquiry Committee to investigate and recommend measures to be taken to promote agricultural production and to secure peace, contentment and security of tenure among the peasantry. The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950, has been promulgated as a result of the report submitted by this Committee. The provisions of this Tenancy Act are now being implemented. The work of im-

plementation of the Act has been entrusted to a Member of the Revenue Board appointed for this purpose.

The Land Acquisition Act was amended and rules aimed at speedy payment of compensation for lands taken under acquisition have been laid down under the Act.

The new Record of Rights Act was promulgated as the previous Act was at variance with the Revenue laws in several matters. Rules under the Act have also been framed.

Elaborate petition rules which did not exist before were framed and instructions were given for the prompt acknowledgment and disposal of petitions received by the officers.

Forms have been prescribed for detailed inspection of offices by higher officers.

A Tahsil Manual has been prepared and Volume I has been published. Volume II is under print. These two books give detailed instructions about the duties and powers of tahsildars and the method of work in tahsils. It is no longer necessary for Tahsildars to rely on oral opinions for discharging their duties.

A set of Jamabandi rules has been framed newly and issued. Detailed instructions have been given as to how Jamabandi should be conducted.

The submission of annual administration reports in the Revenue Department and their reviews were not being done fully for some years past. Detailed instructions have been given and the first administration report under the new instructions has been reviewed and is being published.

The recruitment of Tahsildars and Girdawars has been ordered under new principles so that a better class of persons may be employed. They have been trained and posted to their charges. In the recruitment and training emphasis has been laid on the possession of a thorough knowledge of regional languages.

There was no system of reviewing the progress of land revenue collections. This has been remedied and monthly reviews are now being put up so that the officers concerned may know what higher offices think of their work in comparison with the work of the other allied departments.

Government was likely to lose considerable amounts due to local officers not taking prompt action in

cases of pending arrears. This has been remedied and orders have been issued insisting on local officers taking timely action.

Strict instructions have been issued for the collection of arrears in time and steps have been indicated.

Action is also being taken to standardize the forms which are now in use in the Revenue Department with a view to simplification and securing more usefulness.

A compilation of the several orders that were issued from time to time in the Revenue Department is under print. It is arranged to make this publication available for public also. Similarly, a manual for the Survey Department is under preparation and nearing completion. This also will be made available for sale to the public.

Tribal Uplift

FOR better administration of tribal areas in Hyderabad State, a Regulation known as the "Tribal Areas Regulation" was enacted in November 1949.

For the relief of the tribal population in Warangal district, two Special Social Service Teams were created who were entrusted with the duties of inquiring into the grievances of the tribal population of the district assignments of land to the landless people, rendering of medical aid, spreading of education and co-operative activities in those areas. More than ten thousand acres of land have been assigned to the tribals so far.

Steps have been taken for the resurvey and settlement of blocks of forest land in Adilabad district to regularize cultivation of lands situated in the forests.

Survey and Settlement

THE Survey and Settlement Department was reorganized on a regional basis and a reduction in expenditure of over Rs. 1 lakh was secured. Under this reorganization, the output of work has increased by about 75 per cent. A Survey Training School has been opened to train young men for departmental work.

Court of Wards

THE Court of Wards has been reorganized resulting in a saving of Rs. 70,000.

Better Officers

GIRDAWARS were not being allowed the use of the services of Government servants. Orders have been issued that the Tahsildars should spare for each page 18, please

JAGIR COMMUTATION TO BE PAID IN ANNUAL INSTALMENTS

COMMUTATION money will be paid to Jagirdars in annual instalments, which will range from 10 for the smallest to 20 for the largest jagir.

This was announced by the Hyderabad Government following Mr. V. P. Menon's discussions with Government and Jagirdars.

THE total commutation amount to be paid is of the order of Rs. 18 crores, of which only Rs. 4 crores are in respect of the smaller jagirs numbering about 700 out of a total of 1,200. At the other end of the scale are the larger jagirdars comprising about 21, the total commuted payment due to them being about Rs. 6½ crores. Roughly Rs. 7½ crores represent the commuted value of the other jagirs.

The method of paying the commutation sum to the jagirdars as settled by Government is as below:

All those Jagirdars, shareholders and dependants whose commutation amount is Rs. 10,000 or less, irrespective of the income of the Jagir to which they belong, will receive the commutation amounts in ten equal annual instalments.

In respect of Jagirs whose annual basic revenue is one lakh

of rupees or less, the commutation amount will be paid in fifteen equal annual instalments; and

In respect of Jagirs whose annual basic revenue is over Rs. 1 lakh, the commutation amount will be paid in twenty equal annual instalments.

The annual burden on the State finances, according to this decision, will be of the order of Rs. 114½ lakhs. The Government of Hyderabad will take immediate steps to implement this decision.

Under the Hyderabad Jagirs (Commutation) Regulation, the Government of Hyderabad had to decide the form, manner, and the number of instalments of the payment of the commutation amount. Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary, Ministry of States, arrived in Hyderabad on August 30, and held consultations on this subject both with the Hyderabad Government and the jagirdars. In arriv-

ing at a settlement of this question, the following principles were borne in mind:

The payment of the commutation amount should not involve any undue strain on the State finances.

The scheme of payment should be so arranged that the entire amount was paid off within a reasonably short period.

Under no circumstances should the State be saddled with the burden of a heavy debt in the shape of interest on loans to be raised for the purpose of paying off the jagirdars or of converting payments due to jagirdars as an interest bearing loan.

On August 15, 1949, the Hyderabad Government promulgated the Abolition of Jagirs Regulation, and soon afterwards took over the administration of all the jagirs in the State. Interim maintenance allowances as prescribed in the Regulation have since been paid to jagirdars, shareholders and dependants, pending the determination of the terms of commutation. The Hyderabad Jagirs (Commutation) Regulation was promulgated on January 25, 1950

after mutual consultation and discussion between the Hyderabad Government and the jagirdars. According to this Regulation, the Commutation was to be a multiple of the basic annual revenue of the jagir, which was arrived at after deducting 60 per cent, from the average gross revenue of the jagir during a period of ten years preceding 1947, the multiplier for this purpose varying inversely with the revenue of the jagirs. The sum thus arrived at was about Rs. 18 crores.

GRAM

The price at which gram can be bought and sold within the State of Hyderabad is I.G. Rs. 18 or O.S. Rs. 15-2-8 per maund or O.S. Rs. 45-8-0 per palla. This price is not applicable to Kabuli and Gulabi varieties of gram.

In a press note issued on August 24, 1950, it was notified that control on the movement of gram to and from places outside the Hyderabad State has been removed. This order refers only to Bengal gram.

No surcharge will be levied on the export of gram. The ceiling price of gram fixed at O.S. Rs. 45-8-0 per palla will, however, continue. There will be no restriction on the movement of gram products like Dal etc.

PROTECTING TENANTS

In view of the growing tendency among *pattedars* to get *naukarnamas* signed by their tenants, the Hyderabad district authorities are taking all precautions to ensure that the purpose of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act is not defeated by these manipulations, which are intended to deprive tenants of the necessary legal protection.

Movement of Grain Banned

Ban on the inter-village movement of foodgrains within the district and also on the sale thereof have been reimposed in the districts of Gulbarga, Raichur, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nizamabad, Warangal and Karimnagar.

This means that the old restrictions on the sale, transport and movement of foodgrains from one village to another and from one district to others, is prohibited with immediate effect.

Persons contravening this order will be prosecuted under the Food Control Order.

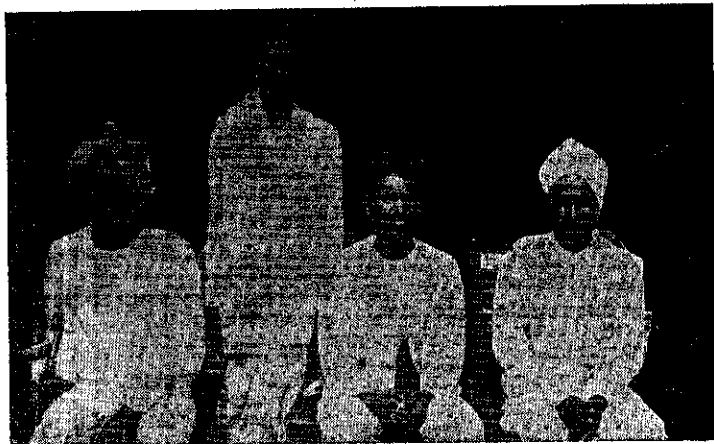
HYDERABAD TODAY

Mr. V. P. Menon announcing the Commutation Schedule at a Press Conference

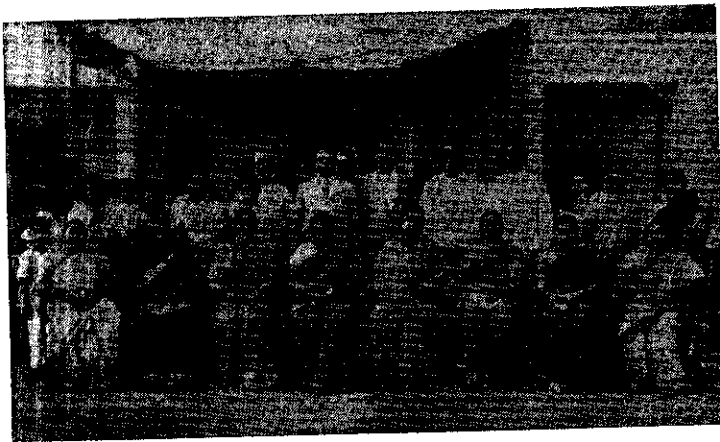




Harijan women get saris and brass pots



Donors: Messrs. V. Nagmallia, N. Reddy, Papi Reddy and Rami Reddy



Members of the Welfare Committee and donors

MORE MATERNITY CENTRES FOR NALGONDA

Mrs. VELLODI WELCOMED EVERYWHERE

A FERVENT plea to the women of Hyderabad to give up "mental pardha," and to come out for the service of the poor and illiterate around them, was made by Mrs. K. Vellodi, President of the Hyderabad Branch of the Indian Conference of the Social Work speaking on the occasion of the opening ceremony of Nalgonda Ladies Club on Sunday last.

Earlier Mrs. Vellodi visited Bhongir, where she laid the foundation-stone of the Maternity Ward to the local hospital. Seventeen local donors have given a sum of Rs. 15,815, and donations of Rs. 5,000 are expected. Addressing the gathering Mrs. Vellodi said India was in great need of hospitals and doctors and trained nurses. The Social Conference Committee named the Maternity Ward as "Srimati Vellodi Maternity Ward."

HARIJAN WOMEN PLEASED

At Narkatpalli, which she visited next, Mrs. Vellodi paid a visit to the Harijanwada, where hundreds of Harijan women greeted her. She distributed sarees to some of them for keeping their houses clean. She also visited the local Ayurvedic Hospital run by the Social Service Conference. At Cherlaparli she inspected the Adult Schools run by the Social Workers.

On Sunday evening Mrs. Vellodi performed the opening ceremony of the Mahila Samaj Building in Nalgonda (Nalgonda Ladies Club) in the presence of a large gathering of men and women. The handsome donation of a local contractor, Noor Mohammad Khan, and the grant of the District Board made the construction of the building possible.

Mr. A. V. Rajagopalan Iyengar, Secretary of the Conference, reviewed the activities of the Nalgonda Branch of the Indian Conference of Social Work and the work done by the taluqa and

ward Social Service Committees under it. He said branches had been formed in Nalgonda Town, and in the Taluqas of Nalgonda, Jangaon, Huzurnagar and Suryapet.

Mrs. Vellodi addressing the gathering, expressed satisfaction over the work done by the Social Service Branches in the State and said that the work done in Nalgonda would serve as a lead to others. She stressed the necessity of enrolling more and more members and assigning work to them.

USE NON-RATIONED ARTICLES

Mrs. Vellodi commended, to the ladies present, the use of non-rationed articles in their diet as an effective solution of the food problem in the country.

Speaking further, she observed that it was not enough to form branches and set up Committee. What mattered was, she said, that there should be sustained effort on the part of all. Finally she congratulated the Nalgonda Branch of Social Work and Mrs. James its President on the fine work they were doing.

108 BABIES

On Monday Mrs. Vellodi visited the Child Welfare Centre and Nalgonda Hospital. There was a Baby Show and 108 babies had entered the competition.

At Suryapet she laid the foundation-stone of Narsamamba maternity Ward presented by Sri Bhuvanagiri Sambiah and his wife Narsamamba. She also laid the foundation-stone of the Suryapet High School.

Addressing the citizens at Suryapet Mrs. Vellodi asked them to donate for the construction of Child Welfare Centre. Mr. Uppala Venkanna in response to her appeal came forward to construct the building in the name of his mother.

Please

GIVE generously

TO THE CHIEF MINISTER'S
ASSAM RELIEF FUND

FROM

THE GAZETTE

on Thursdays now

Government have decided to publish the Weekly Gazette, the *Jarida*, on *Thursdays instead of Mondays*. There will, therefore, be no issue of the Gazette bearing the date Monday, September 18, 1950.

The last day for the receipt of official or unofficial matter for publication in the *Jarida* will be Saturday.

Dr. Mrs. S. K. Nair, Woman Medical Officer, Victoria Zenana Hospital, has been granted privilege leave for one month.

Dr. Mohd. Husain, Medical Officer, has been retired on proportionate pension.

The following Medical Officers have been transferred to places mentioned against their names:

Dr. Govardhan Shastry—from Boath to Adilabad.

Dr. Miss H. Butt—from Narayanpet to the leave Reserve Cadre *vice* Dr. Miss Chakoo, who has been posted permanently at Narayanpet.

Dr. M. A. Subhan, Medical Officer, Tungabhadra Project Hospital, has been granted privilege leave for one and a half months.

Dr. K. G. Iyengar, Medical Officer, K.E.M. Hospital, Secunderabad, has been granted leave for four months from April 26, 1950.

Mr. Nadim-uz-Zaman, Attached Officer, has been posted as Assistant Director, Forests, Medak *vice* Mr. Bashir Khan with effect from April 1, 1950.

Mr. Bidri Lal, Office Superintendent, has been appointed as Registrar, Agriculture Department for six months.

The following Assistant Directors of Agriculture Department will continue to hold their posts till three months or till a final decision is made by the Public Service Commission, whichever is earlier:

Mr. V. K. Kulkarni—Raichur
Mr. V. G. Dharwarwar.—Parbhani
Mr. Jagannath Reddy—Nalgonda
Mr. Betegiri—Gulbarga
Mr. Mahbub Ali Khan—Mahbubnagar
Mr. Yeshwant Rao Jowdekar—Bidar
Mr. Chandria—Bidar
Mr. Surya Narayan Rao—Medak
Mr. B. M. Pansare—Latur
Mr. G. B. Sharma—Adilabad
Mr. P. Krishna Murthy—Karimnagar
Mr. C. H. Krishnamurthy—as Assistant Agricultural Chemist

Under H.C.S. Regulations, the lien of the following Officers has been terminated from the dates mentioned against their names:

Mr. Taqi Husain, ex-Supply Assistant—May 20, 1950.

Nawab Fazal Yar Jung, Land Records Officer—December 6, 1950.

Rai Ramchandra Asthana, Assistant Director, Religious Affairs Department, has been granted privilege leave for three months and has been allowed to avail himself of the leave after the reorganization of the Department has been implemented.

HYDERABAD TODAY

Mr. V. S. Gopalan, has been provisionally appointed Assistant Secretary (Political), General Administration Department, with effect from July 1, 1950, *vice* Mr. Shaukat Ali Khan, transferred to Revenue Department.

Mr. Mohd. Abdullah, Secretary, Rural Reconstruction Department, has been appointed as Excise Commissioner, Hyderabad, *vice* Mr. Mir Abid Ali Khan, appointed Nazim, Atiyat.

Mr. Shiv Kumarlal, Home Secretary, has been granted leave with effect from August 1, 1950.

The order removing Mr. Miraj Ahmed Khan (Deputy postmaster-General), from service has been cancelled.

Mr. P. C. Menon has been appointed as Officer on Special Duty in the General Administration Department to check the accounts of Amira Department for a period of two months from the date of his taking over charge.

Mr. Jaffer Husain Khan, Assistant Director, Diwani, Mal and Mulki Departments, will be in-charge Director in addition to his own duties *vice* Mr. M. Nasiruddin Khan, on leave prior to retirement.

The services of Mr. Autarchand Datta, Superintendent of Police, Bhir, have been replaced at the disposal of the Madhya Pradesh Government.

The following have been posted to places mentioned against their names:—

Mr. Rahimuddin Kamal as Revenue Assistant, Hyderabad *vice* Mr. Vijaya Chari, transferred.

Mr. Zainulabedin as Revenue Assistant, Raichur, *vice* Mr. Gunde Rao, transferred to Gulbarga as Personal Assistant to Regional Deputy Settlement Commissioner.

Mr. Habibuddin as Tahsildar, Paithan, *vice* Mr. Sayad Husain, on leave.

Mr. Abdul Aziz Qadri as Tahsildar, Gulbarga *vice* Mr. Abid Husain, transferred to Chitapur *vice* Mr. Amjad Ali, transferred to Kolhapur.

Mr. Syed Osman Ali as Tahsildar, Karimnagar, *vice* Mr. S. Faqir Mohammed on leave.

Mr. Muzaffaruddin, Assistant Excise Commissioner, has been transferred to Aurangabad, as Excise Superintendent, *vice* Mr. Ramchander Rao, transferred to Hyderabad as Assistant Excise Commissioner.

The lien of Mr. Abul Arif, Customs Superintendent, Bir, has been terminated under H.C.S. Regulation.

H.E.H. the Nizam has been pleased to empower the following Second Taluqdars to hear appeals from the decision and orders of subordinate Tahsildars:

Mr. Anjani Pershad Tandur Division

Mr. Mir Hassan Ali Shorapur Division

Mr. Mezharul Haq Nagarkurnool Division

Mr. Mustafa Ali Narayanpet Division

Mr. Akbar

Mr. Syed Nurul Hasan Jaffery, Assistant Settlement Commissioner, has been appointed officiating First Taluqdar, Nanded, with effect from the date of taking over charge *vice* Mr. Syed Ali on leave.

The following Tahsildars have been transferred to places mentioned against their names:

Mr. Ramkishan Rao Kulkarni from Gangakhed to Hyderabad West.

Mr. Siddiah—from Jangaon to Nagarkurnool.

Mr. Fazlur Rehman—from Vikarabad to Medak.

Mr. V. Lakshma Reddy—from Medak to Vikarabad.

The following Police officers have been appointed Assistant Superintendents of Police in places mentioned against their names:

Mr. Madhusudan Das (Inspector)—Raichur *vice* Mr. Abdul Majid Khan transferred to Mahbubnagar.

Mr. Sardar Ali (Officiating A.S.P.)—Umarga *vice* Mr. Inayat Ali.

Mr. Syed Ali Husain (Inspector) Kalvakurthi—Jagtial *vice* Mr. Sardar Ali, transferred.

Mr. Khader Ali Khan, Superintendent, Hyderabad Railway Police, has been posted as Additional Superintendent of Police, Aurangabad *vice* Mr. Harishchandra, transferred.

Mr. K. Venu Gopal, Agricultural Assistant, has been temporarily appointed Technical Assistant to the Director of Agriculture, with effect from May 9, 1950.

Mr. Mohd. Jaffer Kazimi, Assistant Director, Agriculture, Aurangabad, has been granted privilege leave for six months prior to retirement.

The lien of Mr. Jowhar Ali Shariff, Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Department, has been terminated under H.C.S. Regulations.

The suspension period of Mr. Abdul Wahab, Assistant Agriculture Director, has been further extended till a final decision is taken.

Dr. P. Joseph Israel, Medical Officer, Qariajat Dispensary, has been appointed as Civil Surgeon in-charge.

H.E.H. the Nizam has appointed Mr. M. Hanmanth Rao, H.C.S., Judge, Industrial Court, Hyderabad, as the Appellate Authority for the purposes of the standing orders under the conditions of Employment Regulation.

From THE DISTRICTS



ADILABAD

CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR :
Mr. Shri Krishna Sinha

Through the efforts of Shrimathi Sinha, President of the Local Branch of Indian Conference of Social Work, a ration shop for the disabled persons has been opened here. The shop is being run under the supervision of Mr. K. Ashanna, Secretary of Social Work, Mr. Onkarumul, Treasurer and Pandit Govind Rao, Pleader. Foodgrains will be obtained from Government at a cheap rate and the grains will be distributed free to all disabled persons, who will be given identification cards. The local well-to-do people have given financial help to the branch in this connection.

Shrimathi Sinha has issued an appeal in which she says that in the present food crisis every one, desirous of helping the disabled persons can do so by sending his donation to Mr. Onkarumul, Treasurer of the Branch.

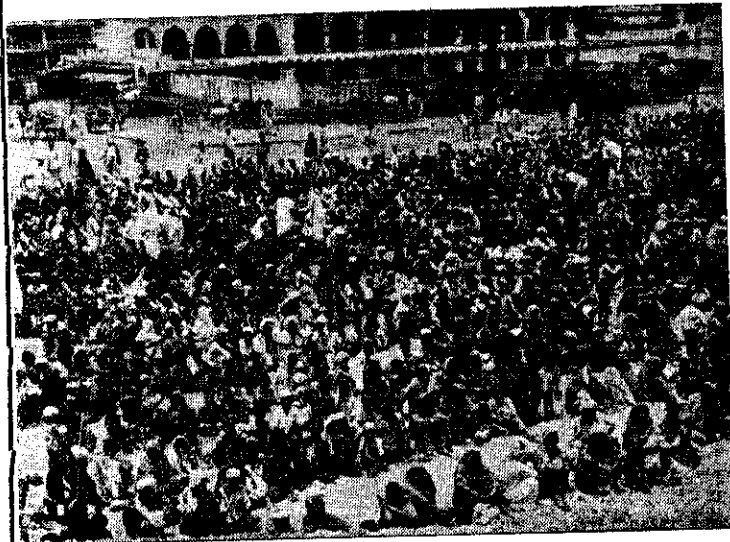
AURANGABAD



The Hon'ble Mr. Vinayakrao Vidyalankar, the Supply Minister, at the Anath Vidyarthigraha



Mrs. Vidyalankar distributing boiled gram to the poor



Unemployed labour awaiting boiled gram at Aurangabad. The Supply Minister declared in Aurangabad that the food situation was satisfactory

BID

CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR :
Mr. M. A. Hameed

When scarcity of rainfall was being actually felt, the Government sanctioned relief works costing Rs. 4,85,000 in different taluqs. These works are to be undertaken by the P.W.D. At present the Big Bendsura project is in progress in Bid taluq, which will cost about Rs. 46 lakhs. Taccavi loans for sinking 300 irrigation wells have also been sanctioned. In connection with the Grow More Food Campaign taccavi loans for sinking 16 wells have so far been sanctioned, and an amount of Rs. 9,440 has already been distributed among the Tahsils for paying the first instalments.

As the prices of fodder went up and the poor cultivators could not purchase it Government have sanctioned Rs. 25,000 for purchasing fodder on taccavi basis.

An estimate for about Rs. 47,365 has been submitted to Government for constructing a metal road in the abadi of Bid.

A scheme costing about Rs. five lakhs in connection with the electrification of Bid proper is under consideration.

Government have enhanced the quota of this district from 5,000 pallas per month to 10,000 pallas which have been distributed among 60 centres in different taluqs.

GULBARGA

CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR :
Mr. M. V. Rajwade, I.A.S.

The overall food position of the District is very satisfactory, and procurement godowns contain adequate stocks of three months to tide over the lean months. Anti-smuggling measures have resulted in unearthing undeclared stocks to the extent of over 5,000 maunds of jawar and rice. The market rates of jawar which shot up

to Rs. 30 per palla have since come down to well within Rs. 50 per palla now. The Town Food Committee is functioning satisfactorily and rationing in Gulbarga town is being done to the satisfaction of all the cardholders.

In the rural area, sugar is being distributed on ration cards through the rural distribution centres. Each rural centre has been given a fixed sugar quota which serves an estimated number of villages permanently attached to it. The quantum of sugar ration per head per month is one chatak. Each cardholder's monthly ration is fixed.

Steps to reorganize the local bodies are being taken. About a dozen new members are being nominated afresh to the District Local Boards. A special feature of this new nominations will be that for the first time since the institution of the local bodies, in the district, ladies will take their seats as members of the District Local Board and the Municipal Committee, Gulbarga.

Some prominent members of the Social Service Committee recently inspected the proposed site on the Jewargi Road for the proposed Leprosy Treatment Centre. The Municipal Committee has announced a donation of Rs. 2,000 for the construction of three huts at the Centre. The District Local Board is expected to follow suit. The President of the Gulbarga Branch of the L.C.S.W. has now collected a fund to furnish and equip the Tandur hospital. The hospital is to have a male ward, a female ward each of six beds and also a Child Welfare Centre.

Considerable progress has been made on the construction of District highways. The Malli-Kembhavi-Hunsgi road over 25 miles in length has been already declared open for vehicular traffic and the 20 miles road from Gulbarga to Shahabad will be ready before the end of the year. The 80 mile long Seram-Kodangal road via village Ravalpalli is to be opened for traffic this month.

The Khwaja Bande Nawaz Urs was celebrated this year again with great eclat. Over 50,000 devotees made a pilgrimage to the Dargah. A special quota of 100 bags of sugar was issued on this occasion.

HYDERABAD

CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR :
Mr. R. J. Rebello, I.A.S.

The food situation in the district remains unchanged. There is no cause for alarm provided nothing

page 17, please

8—MRS. TEHMINA BAI DHAGE

Pretty, petite and cute, it's difficult to say whether she is more sweet than short, or more short than sweet.

MEASURED in terms of months and years, Mrs. Tehmina Bai Dhage is comparatively a new-comer to the State, but within the short span of three years, she has identified herself with the social and cultural activities of the City with such vigour and enthusiasm that she is well known today as an ardent social worker.

Three years ago, Mrs. Dhage first came to Hyderabad following her marriage to Mr. Venkat K. Dhage, an auditor of repute and standing. This event created then quite a stir in social circles, for, unlike other marriages that are usually solemnized according to religious rites, or according to the Civil Marriage Act, the marriage between the spritely Tehmina Bai Mehta and the young auditor was an alliance, drawn up in legal terms, sealed and stamped, and read out with due ceremony before a gathering of the elite of the town.

"What made you decide on this kind of alliance?" I asked of Mr. Dhage and his wife one day. Between them they gave me the reasons which were so well summarised in the preamble to their marriage contract.

When they decided to marry, they found impediments on their way which meant a lot of compromises with their conscience. To have the marriage solemnized according to Hindu rites, she would have to convert herself to that faith, and he could not join the ranks of her religion—Zoroastrianism. Civil marriage they threw out as impracticable, because both would have to deny their respective faiths to register their marriage. Dhage, himself a law graduate, spent days together arguing the pros and cons with his legal friends, and incidentally did a lot of research into the legal history of marriage as a contract. Finally, a document was adopted and was acclaimed by the legal profession as perfectly legal and valid. Mrs. Grundy and her tribe were no doubt annoyed at this

very modern interpretation of marriage contract, but these fossils soon had to retreat in the presence of enthusiastic public opinion, which the young couple secured by their unquestionable sincerity.

Mrs. Tehmina Bai's interest in social and cultural life takes its origin in her early school days. She had her early education in Bombay in one of the well-known Parsi Schools, but mostly in Gujarati. When she completed this Gujarati education, she took to teaching. During this period she came into closest contact with Miss Mrinalini Chatopadhyaya, a sister of late Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who was in charge of that school. Miss Chatopadhyaya created in young Tehmina, as she did in several other young people who gathered at her home, an urge to serve and to appreciate art and things artistic. Music, dancing, art, dramatics and other cultural things became part of young Tehmina's daily life those days.

SEARCH FOR A CAREER

Even while working as a teacher, she appeared for the Bombay Matriculation examination as a private candidate. Simultaneously she also learnt Urdu which she expected would be one of the important languages in India. This knowledge helped her later in her education. On passing the Matriculation, she found further educational progress barred, as the Bombay University would not admit private candidates to appear for the University examinations. But that did not deter her from attempting these examinations as she found that admission could be secured at the Aligarh University. She passed both her Intermediate and B.A. with good record. That at least brought her to the end of the university career.

All through these years she kept in closest touch with Miss Chatopadhyaya and took part in cultural activities. It was in the course of these activities that she met her future husband, Mr. Venkat Dhage. He was already known for his activities in the Bombay student-world, having been in the thick of

the Congress agitation, and having contributed his bit towards the awakening of students in Bombay, even more particularly in his own college—a catholic institution. He was a sort of rebel from the placid Hyderabad life, and she was equally restless, owing to the loss of her parents. The two kindred spirits found in each other, a friend. They decided that to marry she would have to find a profession for herself, as it was one of the tenets of these young social workers that the independence of woman could be assured only when she knew how to earn her livelihood.

That decision to delay marriage and seek out a profession, took Tehmina Bai to the Tata School of Social Science in Bombay. Hardly had she started work, when riots broke out in Bombay and the area roundabout that school became a hot spot, and the Nagpada area featured in the daily newspapers for days together. She had to give up the school and start afresh. At that time, fortunately for Tehmina, Miss Chatopadhyaya was in Lahore. Tehmina Bai having learnt that the Punjab University had a course in Journalism, went all the way to Lahore to join these classes. Again misfortune dogged her steps, and riots broke out in Lahore also, and it so happened that she was in the heart of the troubled area.

MARRIAGE AND SOCIAL WORK

That brought matters to a head. Meanwhile, Dhage himself was getting ready to settle down in Hyderabad—his home town. The two found that there was no reason why they should not get married immediately. It was then that they discovered that they had several hurdles to cross. But neither hesitated in making the marriage a legal contract, referred to earlier.

The love of art and things artistic, soon found Mrs. Dhage in the Hyderabad Dance and Music Academy. Not only did she work behind the scenes as the Joint Secretary of that organization, but she also regularly took part in some of their activities. On one occasion, dressed as Mali and Mali's wife, Mr. and Mrs. Dhage walked away with two prizes in a fancy-dress competition.

Mrs. Dhage has been keenly interested in the Hyderabad Industrial Exhibition, and has been responsible for organizing the Children's Corner therein where competitions and shows, specially for children, were organised. That Corner has now been raised to the status of a permanent section of the Exhibition. Love of children has



Again been translated by her into very practical shape in the Polio Clinic which she had sponsored with the help of two friends in the Osmania Hospital. Started in a neglected building near the hospital, the polio clinic has attracted considerable attention among the hospital workers and parents having children suffering from infantile paralysis. Affected children are being brought for treatment from the districts and efforts are being made to rush the latest equipment to this deserving institution. This will remain a permanent monument to Mrs. Dhage's enterprise.

Her love of children did not prevent her from taking a practical view of things in India, especially in relation to Family Planning. She was responsible for persuading the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan to organise a section on Social Science, quite an achievement considering the heterogeneous crowd that the Hindi Conference attracts. Well-known writers like Rahula Sankritayana supported her resolution for planned families in India, and the plan finally received the blessing of the Sammelan. That was the first step towards giving it a more practical shape. She pressed the All India Women's Conference, Hyderabad Branch, to pass a resolution on the same subject. Thanks to the support that well-known workers like Lady Rama Rao gave her, the resolution was again passed with a good majority, even though surprisingly enough, there was some opposition from well-tried social workers in the Women's Association. From thence, Mrs. Dhage along with Mrs. Prem Lata Gupta, was responsible for pushing the idea through in the Indian Conference of Social Work, and the clinics that are functioning today in Hyderabad and Secunderabad are the direct results of this sustained effort on the part of Mrs. Tehmina Bai.

CHARITIES

She is one of the ardent workers of the Hospital Welfare Committee and her visits to the Hospital are a daily feature. She is also on the Committee of the Tuberculosis Hospital, and here she has organised a club for the patients. As a member of the Rehabilitation Committee she has rendered help to the women and children affected by recent political events in Hyderabad.

Her outstanding contribution to Hyderabad is her efforts, in connection with the Bengal Refugee Relief.

THE inauguration of the Women's College Union, followed by the Krishna Jayanti celebrations by the Staff and Students presented a happy blending of the serious and the gay. The Chief Minister delivered the inaugural address, and Nawab Ali Yavar Jung Bahadur, the Vice-Chancellor, was also present. Welcoming the distinguished guests of the evening, the Vice-President, of the Union summarized the activities conducted by the various associations. Despite this, she said, particular attention was paid to the social work carried out by the students. Every effort is being made to educate the servants of the College and classes are also being run for them. Besides attending these

tion with the Bengal Refugee Relief. It was not merely a question of collecting money for a deserving cause. She gathered around her a team of ardent workers who explored every method of gathering in the shekels without hurting the donors. May Queen Dance, Fancy Dress Ball, entertainments and dramas were among the means adopted. She had been able to persuade a large number of people to help the Bengal Relief Fund by donating a day's income. The response to this was mainly due to persistent efforts of Mrs. Dhage. It would not be surprising if the collections touch a three lakh figure. But for the unusual and unexpected calamities that have fallen on India, such as flood, earthquake and other *vis major*, the Bengal Fund would have been continued. The only thing that now remains is to collect the money and pick out the winners in the Raffle. Thanks again to the enterprising lady, all the prizes, have been obtained free of cost.

"What next?" I asked Mrs. Dhage while discussing her next programme of activities. The Women's Hostel, of which she is one of the members in charge, seems to be the next target for improvement and no doubt the Polio Clinic will receive her full attention. The errand of mercy for Mrs. Dhage is an unending one, but that is her choice and that is her hobby.

—M. S. Sitharamiah

SHRIMATI ONLY

classes, women also attend the art and needle work classes. Even babies are looked after and provided with milk.

In his inaugural address, the Hon'ble Mr. Vellodi, referred, amid cheers, to the imposing and stately building in which the college is housed and said that there was no intention of shifting the college to any other building.

He then advised the girls to take to social service seriously and thus lend a helping hand to relieve the sufferings of the masses. This sort of work, he said, could easily be done during the vacation. There was a great applause when he said that the Government would certainly assist the students in their enterprise in this field. The guests were then served with tea and after which Krishna Jayanti celebrations began. Prior to this a short speech was delivered by Mr. Raja Ram Iyyar, Advocate-General of Hyderabad, on Krishna Jayanti. Narrating the story of the birth and childhood of Lord Krishna, he expounded the philosophy of the Bhagwata Gita.

The entertainment that followed was short but delightful. There was of course no drama, but songs and folk dances brought to stage the birth and life of Sri Krishna. The fourth item was particularly delightful. In this each verse of Sarojini Naidu's "Radha, the Milk Maid" was enacted, the best portrayal being that of those, "The Temple Scene" when Radha along with other Gopies comes and offers

prayers. Mrs. Waghre recited a captivating bhajan. Secretary of the Union proposed the vote of thanks, and the programme ended with loud demand for holiday from the students, which was complied with.

NALGONDA had a spurt of social activity when Mrs. Vellodi the President of the Hyderabad Branch of the Indian Social Work, visited the district during the last week of August. It is gratifying indeed to note that the women, even of this Red-infested area, are becoming conscious of their welfare. The Nalgonda Branch of the Social Work started only in March last, and it does seem to have done fairly well. As Mrs. Vellodi said when opening the Ladies Club, "If any lasting changes are to be initiated in the life of a nation, the incentive for these should necessarily come from the womanhood of that country. They alone are capable of achieving that homogeneous and smooth transition that differentiates evolution from revolution. Considering again that suffering and want that prevails in this country and the colossal illiteracy that is hampering the progress of our Free Country, nothing short of an organized and mass effort could bring about the changes we desire. These two principles I have stressed over and over again since I have taken up the work of the Indian Conference of Social work in Hyderabad. I have repeatedly appealed to women to come out of their "mental" purdah and take to active social

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Mrs. Vellodi addressing Harijans, Nalgonda

UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE STATE

Full employment is one of the urgent demands upon modern governments in every country. The question of unemployment calls for the greatest possible attention and consideration, with large numbers of people affected by economy both in State budgets and in those of firms and industrial concerns and other employing organizations.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. B. Raju, Labour Minister, emphasized the imperative necessity of creating work, when he addressed the Hyderabad Economic Association on August 28, 1950.

By the Hon'ble Mr. V. B. Raju

WE are accustomed mostly to speak about unemployment, but we should realise that it is a problem confronting only the industrial working class and the intellectual middle class residing in urban areas. But there is a great mass of population in the rural areas which is awfully under-employed and since it is not vocal, our attention is never directed towards finding a solution for the eradication of the same. We cannot have an organization of society under which those that are willing and anxious to work are deprived of opportunities of doing so.

Unemployment is a condition of involuntary idleness. It has become an article of faith with the modern state. The aim of the State in its economic policy shall be full employment since the economic tranquillity rests upon it.

It is the feeling of not being wanted which demoralises the unemployed man or woman and again the more serious evil of unemployment is not as much in the want it may bring as the hatred and fear which it brings. The existence of a large number of disgruntled young men and women is dangerous to the stability of the State. This has been well commented by the "Sadler Commission" in their report:

"The existence and the steady increase of a sort of intellectual proletariat, not without reasonable grievances, forms a menace to good government especially in a country where the small educated class is alone vocal. It must be an equal menace whatever form the Government may assume. So long as the great mass of nation's intelligent manhood is driven, in ever-increasing numbers, along the same, often unfruitful, course of study, which creates expectations that cannot be fulfilled and actually unfits those who pursue it from undertaking many useful occupations necessary for the welfare of the country, any Government, however

it may be constituted whether it is bureaucratic or popular, must find its work hampered by an increasing stream of criticism and a natural demand for relief which cannot possibly be met."

Commenting on this, Jathar and Beri, say, "the gospel of revolutionary socialism, or Communism finds willing devotees in young men who nurse a strong sense of personal injury against a scheme of things in which apparently they have no place." This is all about the unemployed middle class intelligentsia in the town and the city. But a great majority of the people in our country lives in villages and their occupation is agriculture. They do not have work for several months in the year and there are no subsidiary occupations to supplement their meagre income. It is here that we see the evils of under-employment and it is a legacy mostly inherited from generation to generation.

India differs mostly with the industrially advanced west that unemployment as understood there is under-employment here. So it is not wise to merely talk of plans and schemes prepared in those countries for eradicating unemployment to be copied here in toto.

SOCIETY MUST ADJUST ITSELF

How did the problem of unemployment creep into our society at all? Unemployment, which is invisible in primitive society having no division of labour, can be said to have been a result of a particular phase in the development of the economic organization of society based on exchange. Hence it cannot be hushed up by saying that it is the look out of the individual to secure employment and it should be agreed that the responsibility for unemployment has shifted from the individual to the State. It is no use arguing that men remained unemployed because they were unemployable. The society must adjust its economic organization to changing conditions. The society that does not react properly to the

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT ABOLISHED

changing conditions loses its dynamic character.

Unemployment can be classified as casual, seasonal, cyclical, technological and frictional, and the causes that often lead to unemployment are:

1. Economic depression and demobilization after wars,
2. Defective educational system,
3. Joint family system,
4. Overwhelming migrations,
5. Overpopulation,
6. Early marriages,
7. Economic parasitism,
8. Famine and pestilence.

The evils that unemployment naturally brings with it are feeling of hatred and fear for not being wanted, political convulsions and unsocial behaviour.

While the rest of the world have launched ambitious plans for achieving full-employment, we in India still consider it as fantastic and as incapable of realisation.

One of the main reasons put forward is the low per capita income. It is true that it is very low, as low as Rs. 277 in 1948-49. Even this does not give an indication of the full state of affairs. This figure relates only to those who are gainfully employed but as said previously a very huge mass of population living upon agriculture has an appallingly low income.

There is an argument that if everybody could be given a job in war, why cannot everybody have a job in peace time. The issue is so plain and so straightforward that it could no longer be avoided.

Unemployment is an involuntary idleness and full employment, according to Pigou, signifies that everybody who, on the ruling rates of wages wants to be employed is so employed. When we speak of wage

we are again confronted with the problem of fair wages. The Fair Wages Committee set up by the Government of India in their summary of recommendations defined the minimum wage, "as a wage,

overleaf

Government have decided to abolish the Ecclesiastical Department, and provide separately for the supervision and administration of religious and charitable endowments.

The following is the full text of the Government order abolishing the department:

The Ecclesiastical Department comprising the Directorate, Sadar-atul Aliya and the various establishments in the City of Hyderabad and in the districts including the establishments taken over from Sarf-e-Khas or other Jagirs is abolished.

All the activities of the Ecclesiastical Department excepting those under the Hyderabad Endowment Regulation will cease simultaneously.

Supervision of religious and charitable endowments is entrusted to the Board of Revenue.

The services of Pesh Imams, Moazins, Waizs and all such religious functionaries will be terminated after giving them three months' notice.

Grants to all institutions issued from the Ecclesiastical Department whether inside or outside the State will be stopped. The Education Department will, however, separately take up cases of grants to purely educational institutions.

A sum of Rs. 25,000 per annum is provided to be utilized as grant for important religious institutions in the city of Hyderabad such as Mecca Masjid, etc.

The establishment sanctioned for the administration of religious and charitable endowments will be interchangeable with the establishment of the Revenue Department and will function as a part of the

overleaf

HYDERABAD TODAY

the Revenue Department. Suitable personnel from the existing staff will be absorbed in the new posts and such of those as cannot be absorbed will be retired on pension and gratuity to which they are entitled. The concessions granted by the Government for retrenched employees of the Sarf-e-Khas will also apply to these cases.

The Board of Revenue is requested to suggest amendments to the Hyderabad Endowment Regulation and to the rules framed thereunder to suit the changed set up.

Government have also decided to set up Advisory Committees to advise the Board of Revenue and the Heads of districts respectively in the discharge of their functions pertaining to the endowments. Details about the constitution, functions and powers of these Committees are under consideration separately. The order will take effect from October 1, 1950.

In deciding upon the measure, Government have made clear that owing to the non-secular character of the Department, there has been strong public feeling against this department which has been looked upon as a symbol of the theocratic conception of the State, and its continuance will not be in conformity with the secular nature of the State.

The Ecclesiastical Department, founded in 1844, was responsible for the general regulation of religious affairs in the State. It made grants and gave aids to religious institutions, managed religious schools, held examinations for filling religious posts, issued certificates of service, supervised and maintained religious institutions, regulated religious observances, assisted pilgrims visiting places of religious worship, both inside and outside India, and administered endowed properties. The department consists of a Director and several gazetted and non-gazetted officials, and its annual expenditure was approximately Rs. 15 lakhs.

provided not merely for the bare sustenance of life but for the preservation of efficiency of the worker by providing for some measure of education, medical requirements and amenities; living wage represents a standard of living which provides not merely for a bare physical subsistence, but for the maintenance of the health, and decency and a

measure of mental comfort and some insurance against the more important misfortunes. While the lower limit of fair wage must obviously be the minimum wage, the upper limit is said to be the capacity of the industry to pay."

"RARE REFRESHING BEVERIDGE"

Keeping this background in view, is full employment possible in the above sense in a free and individualistic society in which we assume we are? Over-employment has been manifest in war and is a proof that even in individualistic economy unemployment can be made to disappear. This is done by (a) the State substituting its own schedule of things, and priorities in production over those of the private citizen, (b) State securing complete direction of man-power, (c) the State expanding its expenditure by borrowing and taxation, and (d) the State by allocating labour and other factors of production by compulsory powers; and what is possible in war is not unattainable in peace provided there exists an objective backed up by the determination of the people.

Much has been said and written about the Beveridge Plan of social security for England. The object of the Plan is to provide for security of income to the people and to make them free from want as far as possible. Society was divided into six classes. Provision is made for basic retirement pension, maternity grants, employment to the unemployed, etc.

The Beveridge Plan is now studied the world over as an example of what a progressive Government can do for the sick, old, unemployed, etc. This scheme protects the individual from the 'womb to the tomb.'

When a man is free from fear of want, he can do much, for himself as well as to the State. In India, we have the Adarkar Plan of social security which has sought to provide for security to people working in a few organized industries. In Russia, there has been regimentation of economic life. Full regimentation of all factors of production by the State is not so easy in all countries.

It is no use ourselves talking lot about what has been done in other countries. We must be realistic. Let us see what we can do in Hyderabad. When we deal with the industrial workers, we must know

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UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION



Dr. Panna Lall, Mr. R. N. Banerjee and Mr. W. R. Puranik, in Hyderabad to select I.A.S. personnel. Behind are Mr. Monappa, L.G. Police, and Mr. L. C. Jain, Chief Secretary.

MR. R. N. BANERJEE, M.A. (Calcutta), B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., Chairman Union, Public Service Commission, is a distinguished civilian of 30 years standing.

He joined the Indian Civil Service in 1920 in the Central Provinces & Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); worked as a District Officer in Berar where he was Town Settlement Officer and later Deputy Commissioner, Akola. Registrar Co-operative Societies and Director of Industries, 1929-33. Vice-Chairman, Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, 1929.

Secretary in the Departments of Revenue, Agriculture, Veterinary, Co-operative, Local Self-Government, Medical and Public Health 1933-37. Member of the C.P. and Berar Legislative Council and Chief Government Whip 1929-36.

Secretary to the Governor under the 1935 Constitution, 1937-41, C.I.E.—1938. Divisional Commissioner 1941-43. Commissioner of Food Supplies 1943.

Secretary to the Government of India, Commonwealth Relations Department and Ministry of Home Affairs 1944-48. C.S.I.—1946.

Member of the Council of State 1944-45 and 1947. Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1946.

Attended meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations at New York in 1946 as a member of the Indian Delegation. Chairman, Special Recruitment Board, Ministry of Home Affairs, 1948.

MR. W. R. PURANIK, Member, Union Public Service Commission (from April 1947), was a prominent member of the Nagpur Bar before becoming Advocate-General, 1937 to 1942, and Judge of the Nagpur High Court, 1942 to 1946. He was also the Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University from 1943 to 1946. In 1947 he was appointed Chairman of the Conciliation Board for Mines, Bihar and Bengal, which position he relinquished to join the Public Service Commission.

DR. PANNA LALL, C.S.I., C.I.E., (I.C.S.), is a retired U.P. civilian and a well-known author. After holding the posts of Commissioner, Member Board of Revenue, and Secretary he was appointed Chief Secretary to the U.P. Government, and subsequently Adviser to the Government of U.P. Has also published many works.

"HYDERABADI CULTURE WORTHY OF PRESERVATION"

Chief Minister Addresses Osmania University Senate

"THE University should become an autonomous body but one should also remember that a fully autonomous body that might eventually take the place of the present University must, if it was to fulfil the functions of a University, be truly representative in character," observed Hon'ble Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Chancellor, inaugurating the first meeting of the reconstituted Senate of the Osmania University in the Library Hall of the Arts College of the University.

Mr. Vellodi said in the beginning that Osmania University had its difficulties, trials and tribulations and its fortunes had followed the political and constitutional ups and downs of the Government of Hyderabad "but even the severest critic would agree that under the able captaincy of the Vice-Chancellor, Nawab Ali Yavar Jung the ship of the University had been kept on even keel. Slowly and silently the work of the University has proceeded from day to day and though much remains to be done it is only fair to state that much has also been achieved."

"It is, of course, necessary that while we should work towards autonomy we should remember that the fully autonomous body that may eventually take the place of the present University must, if it is to fulfil all the functions of a University, be truly representative in character. The hopes and aspirations of the people of this State should find free expression in the councils of such a University, for this institution is the highest temple of learning in the State and should be worthy of the greatest traditions of this State and its people.

"I have no hesitation in stating in public that I am one of those who believe that there is such a thing as Hyderabad culture, Hyderabad civilisation, Hyderabad tradition, which is worthy of preservation, and that fissiparous tendencies which if encouraged would contribute to the decay of this culture, should receive no support either from the people or the Government of the State or our University. It is my hope that in due course when

the Charter of this University comes to be reviewed and revised those who are responsible for such revision will bear these principles in mind. A certain amount of liberalisation of the constitution of the governing bodies has recently been attempted. I know that the revision has not met with universal approval, but it is a step in the right direction. More radical revision and adjustment will come in due course.

"My ideal University is one where the teacher and the taught are afforded the freedom and leisure to study together the problems that have assailed and continue to assail mankind through the ages, such a University, as for example Oxford, where I have spent some of the happiest days of my youth. I am not one of those who feel that an University loses by contact with the world. In fact, cloistered virtue very often succumbs in its struggle through the world. While, therefore, the aim of our University should be to impart education, right conduct, urbanity and a desire to be of service to the country and the people, it is not necessary that we should constitute ourselves into an ivory tower.

"On the other hand, it is a negation of University life to introduce into it the baser aspects of our political life. To transform the University into a cockpit of communal passions, to instil into the young men who are developing into citizenship religious, communal, racial or linguistic narrow-mindedness is to sow the seeds of utter damnation. We have a sacred duty to perform as members of the University. We must, both by precept and by example eschew narrow-mindedness from ourselves and instil in the minds of the young people who are in the University a respect for broad-mindedness, toleration and independent thinking.

HINDI

"One of the most controversial problems and one that has generated heat in connection with the Osmania University is the medium of imparting education in this

University. For several years Urdu had been adopted as the medium of instruction in this University. There is a persistent demand that immediate attempts should be made to transform this medium into Hindi. Hindi has been declared, under the Constitution, as the national language of the country and it is, therefore, our duty to see that prompt and effective steps are taken to encourage the growth of education in Hindi. But I am one of those who believe that there is nothing to be gained by shutting our eyes to obvious facts and that it is indeed foolish to do so. To those whose mother tongue is Hindi and who have for generations been brought up to learn this language, to speak it at home, to use it for all purposes, it seems incredible that there should be expressed by other sections of the Indian polity doubts and apprehensions regarding the adoption of Hindi as the medium of instruction in a short space of time. I believe that part at least of the hostility towards Hindi that one sees in a State like Madras, has been due to the incredulous and unappreciative ignorance of the Hindi-speaking peoples of this country of certain basic facts. I come from South India and I know that genuine efforts had been made in the past, and are being made today, to popularize Hindi, but ever since a provision was introduced into the Constitution of India making Hindi the national language there has been persistent agitation in certain quarters, not at all irresponsible, against what they call the imposition of Hindi on the South.

"In Hyderabad, Urdu has been not only the language of the University but the language of all educated people. To expect Hindi to take the place of Urdu overnight is to expect the impossible. I do not for a moment suggest that we should not take very drastic steps to introduce Hindi, but I think it would be folly to ignore the fact that this presupposes the existence in large numbers of teachers who are well learned in Hindi. In any case, I feel no doubt that we should not in the name of Hindi do anything to lower the standards of education that is imparted in our University.

SELF-DISCIPLINE

"There is one matter on which too much stress cannot be laid in these

days. I am aware that the young men of today are subject to influences all round which did not exist, shall we say, in my days? The astonishing improvement in the means of communication, the introduction of air-mail, of the radio, and such other aids to hearing, reading and speech, have literally reduced distances so much that what is said or thought in New York or Moscow today is known within a couple of hours at the other end of the world. There is an economic, social and intellectual ferment all over the world and it is but natural that our young men should be affected by this stream of thought.

"It is, however, necessary to remind these young men and ourselves that while we should not shut our minds and our eyes and ears to the world currents of thought we should discipline ourselves as other countries and other nations have disciplined themselves, as the British and the Germans and the Russians and various others have done, and to remember that without such discipline we cannot achieve any great results. The professors and teachers of this great University should in this matter set an example to the students themselves.

"It is often said that teachers and professors these days are inclined to align themselves with one party or another and to carry the students along with them in doing so. I hope that the staff of this University is free from this vice.

"The University Education Commission presided over by Sir S. Radhakrishnan, has produced a monumental report and its recommendations are, I believe, receiving the consideration of our Senate. The standards set by the Commission may appear high but it should be our endeavour, within a reasonable space of time, to attain these standards.

"I understand from the Vice-Chancellor that the University has wholeheartedly co-operated with the Economy Committee recently established by the Government and has been able to propose substantial reductions in expenditure without seriously affecting the efficiency of the institution. In my capacity as Chief Minister of Hyderabad Government, I am very grateful to the

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Vice-Chancellor for his efforts in this direction."

Vice-Chancellor's Review

Nawab Ali Yavar Jung Bahadur, the Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University, addressed the Senate after the Chancellor. At the beginning he pointed out that recruitment to the University was now done by the Public Service Commission with satisfactory results, the working of the efficiency bar system is being improved, while conditions of service including such matters as residential accommodation for staff, transfers to and from district colleges and period of work were being bettered.

He welcomed the formation of the Teachers Association laying stress on the obligation of teachers, and hoped that the new system will be of great advantage. He also endorsed the holding of Departmental Conferences by each department so as to formulate and work a uniform time schedule and a common programme.

ECONOMY WITHOUT TEARS

On the financial side, he stated that in 1957 Fasli, the budget of the University was Rs. 58,88,281 recurring and Rs. 16,09,658 non-recurring with a total enrolment of 6348. Then came the implementation of the recommendations of the Pay and Service Commission which far exceeded in many respects what the University itself had urged. This implementation led to an increase in the financial commitments of the University by Rs. 15 lakhs. Yet, despite that increase, the Budget which the University framed for the following year (1948-49) did not exceed Rs. 54,45,222. The non-recurring Budget was reduced from the former figure to Rs. 12,87,514. The recurring figure inasmuch as it incorporated the increase of Rs. 15 lakhs due to the recommendations of the Pay and Service Commission, represented drastic cuts to the tune of nearly Rs. 14 lakhs.

The non-recurring allotment was reduced from the former figure to Rs. 5 lakhs but he was not happy over so great a reduction as many of the Faculties, specially the professional Faculties, needed equipment and the cost of equipment, even in the Science Faculty, as well as the cost of books had gone up by leaps and bounds.

Within the above total increase of, roughly, Rs. 7,80,000 a new

Department of Hindi was created, the compulsory teaching of the regional and allied classical languages was introduced, English medium Intermediate Science classes were opened in the campus for the Mahbub College, parallel English medium Intermediate and Graduate classes were opened at the Women's College particularly for the women students coming from regional language medium High Schools, a first grade Evening College was opened in Hyderabad and an Intermediate Evening College was started in Secunderabad. Biology was introduced in the B.Sc. at the Nizam College as a continuation of the Intermediate course in that subject and Professorships were instituted for Commerce, Sanskrit, Hindi, Telugu, Marathi, Kannada, Surgery, Genetics and Plant Breeding, Animal Husbandry and Pathology. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 68,68,157, Rs. 7,50,000 were put down as the estimated income. The block grant of Government thus stood at Rs. 61,18,157 per year for three years. It had thus to suffice not only for this year but for the progressive needs of three years, including increasing enrolment as well as increasing actuals in salaries due to increments. The enrolment itself had gone up to 9854, not including the enrolments in the affiliated Colleges. Increase in enrolments since the time he took over was by 2,653. When the Economy Committee was appointed by the Government the University agreed to co-operate with it and to consider further reductions in expenditure along with possible increases in income. Short-term as well as long-term measures had accordingly been formulated and the expenditure was proposed to be reduced by over Rs. 7 lakhs. This, along with the measures suggested for increase in receipts, would have the effect of reducing the block grant to Rs. 45 lakhs exclusive of Dearness Allowance which was a temporary factor. The Vice-Chancellor added that the Budget of the Mysore University with an enrolment of 11,000 inclusive of affiliated Colleges and with fewer Faculties, amounted to Rs. 55 lakhs. He stressed the fact that the requirements of the University in the different Faculties had been standardized and that grants to Faculties were on the basis of standardized requirements.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR STUDENTS

On the students side, he mentioned the unrest and the disruptive tendencies particularly in the beginning of 1949. Curious conceptions and slogans were adopted by students'

organizations which made impossible demands to lower the standards of examinations, pass failed students, slacken the standards of admission and do a number of things which would have lowered the very degrees to which they aspired.

Some public leaders—not all—had co-operated fully with the University in bringing home the reality of the problem to the students. He particularly pointed to Dr. Melkote and said that he and some of his colleagues had been of help. The Vice-Chancellor said that he believed exactly as in the case of teachers, that reform in the student body should come primarily from within and that the students' organizations should undertake the work of improvement. Believing in this, and in the gradual effects of responsibility, he desired to encourage the system of Student Government. Accordingly, the elective principle had been introduced in the Monitorial System and, the system itself extended even to Railway transport and, on the discipline side, it was intended to organize Courts of Honour for advising the authorities on cases of individual indiscipline. Greater responsibilities would now devolve on students in games organizations and representation was intended to be given to them even to Library Committees.

Lest poverty should act as a bar to higher education, 20 per cent. in each class were allowed freeships and bursaries and these were in addition to scholarships given only on the basis of merit. The bursaries and scholarships alone amounted to a lakh of rupees, in addition to which, nearly Rs. 40,000 were devoted last year to relief, in addition to another Rs. 45,000 given by Government in the rehabilitation Department.

On the academic side, the Vice-Chancellor mentioned the abolition of Compulsory Theology and Ethics. Instead, a new curriculum had been introduced embracing the study of one's own cultural heritage through one of the regional or allied classical languages and a study of General Science for Arts and Commerce students and of History of Civilization for students of Science. This was intended to create a proper balance in education and eliminate the drawbacks of over-specialization at an early stage. Since their introduction, the University Education Commission had also recommended the same thing and the Academic Council on the basis of a recent proposal of the Faculties concerned, was about to revise the scheme so as to integrate it more properly with the optionals in

order to fulfil the recommendations of the University Education Commission.

HINDI

As far as the language policy was concerned, he said that while the professional Faculties were converted into the medium of English from Urdu, and while one First Grade College in Hyderabad and an Intermediate College in Secunderabad continued with the English medium in Science and Arts and parallel English medium classes were introduced both at the Women's College and in the University itself, the medium of Urdu was changed into Hindustani. This was at a time when the federal language of India had not been decided and there was controversy between the claims of Hindustani and Hindi. In order to further facilitate the passage from Urdu to Hindi, teachers were asked to attend special classes instituted for teaching the Devanagari script and, in addition to those already proficient in the script, 120 teachers had passed the Examination. The University had now gone further and all teachers except the languages teachers and those above the age of 45 or who have put in a service of over 20 years, have been asked to pass the Certificate Course of Hindi within two years on pain of their increments being stopped.

AUTONOMY

The Vice-Chancellor said that the conception of an autonomous University was comparatively new in Hyderabad. That was why there was some ignorant criticism of the idea of autonomy which was inherent in every University throughout India and elsewhere. The Government had consistently respected the autonomy of the University and he was, therefore, surprised at the tendency in some quarters to attribute some of the changes in the University to the intervention or suggestions of Government. The credit or blame for anything done or not done in the University was entirely the University's and no suggestion had ever come from Government quarters. The autonomous functioning of the University itself implied that policy and measures would be evolved and implemented by the University and its governing bodies on their own initiative. There had never been any difference of opinion between the Governmental and the University or between the University and its Chancellor. In fact, he desired to thank the Chancellor for

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FARM-LETTER

DEAR CULTIVATOR,

There has been rainfall after all, at least the anxious period seems to be over, and now it is the question of the elements continuing their good work. Certainly there does not seem to be much reason for pessimism thought, of course, the weather is the last thing we can ever be certain about.

Some people have been writing to us. Shri Madhao Ganesh Dandekar, Rathinuguda alias Rairampalli, Jogipeth, Medak, has congratulated us, we blush to admit, for the FARM-LETTER. He has written about a lot of things including not a few "complaints." He has our sympathy, but as Administration improves and civic sense develops these things will disappear. Shri Dandekar is however not correct in thinking that there has been any discrimination against Telangana or the Telugu speaking people. In the near future rural broadcasting sets are to be established, especially in Telangana, and then it will be possible to tell the people directly in their own language every day. We hope Shri Dandekar's kharif sowing has progressed well, and expect to hear from him further.

Shri Buchareddy of Chowdappalli village, Mahbubnagar taluq has praised the Department of Agriculture for supplying H.S. 19 variety of paddy seeds. He says that in his village they are all growing this variety which saves Rs. 100 to 125 per acre in watering cost because it ripens 20 to 25 days earlier. The lowest yield per acre has been 24 maunds and the highest as much as 25 maunds—this last was obtained by using five bags of groundnut cake per acre as fertilizer. In milling also this variety yields 12 pallas of rice from only 25 pallas of paddy while it cooks and tastes better. He also mentions H.S. 47 which he says "smells on cooking easily up to a distance of 100 yards."

Yes the more we take to improved varieties the better for all, and you should all try to obtain them from the Agriculture Department or its staff in your area. Now here are some hints about

potato growing.

GROWING POTATOES

Potato is essentially a winter crop in Hyderabad State. It grows well on well-drained sandy loams and alluvial soils. The medium black soils of Marathwada, the laterite soils of Bidar and the chalka soils of Telingana are quite suitable. The crop is usually rotated with onions, garlic, wheat or gram.

The land is first thoroughly ploughed to a depth of about 9 inches. About 40 cartloads of compost or farmyard manure and 100 lbs. of bone meal are applied per acre and mixed well with soil. If the farmyard manure is not available in the requisite quantities, it may be made up by castor cake.

There are three varieties of potato usually planted. They are Simla Phool, Mettupalayam and Italian. Entire tubers can be planted if they are of a small size like the Mettupalayam variety. In case of large tubers like the Italian variety, each tuber is cut into three or four pieces so that each piece may have two eye-buds. The cut portion is smeared with ash or lime powder to prevent diseases entering the seed. About one thousand pounds of seed potatoes are sufficient to plant an acre.

The best sowing period for the State appears to be from the middle of October to the end of November. Earlier planting in October gives good yields in the case of Mettupalayam variety. Simla Phool gives high yields and can be sown till the end of November.

The sets are planted 10"-12" apart in furrows made by the plough and are covered by the soil in making the next furrow. The rows may be 1-1½ feet apart. Beds are then formed about 10 ft. square to facilitate irrigation. It is best to plant sets in the evening and give light irrigation next morning. Subsequent irrigations may be given at intervals of about ten days. Heavy and too frequent irrigation should be avoided as otherwise the sets or tubers may

rot. The crop may require 10-15 irrigations altogether.

When the plants are 6"-9" high, a top dressing of manure consisting of a mixture of 200 lbs. of super phosphate, 100 lbs. of ammonium sulphate or 3 bags of castor cake, and 100 lbs. of sulphate of potash or 4 carts of ashes of paddy husk should be applied in the rows and earthing up done, followed by a light irrigation. The crop is kept clean by frequent hand weeding.

The crop should be taken care of against diseases and pests. If there are blotches or black spots surrounded by white margin on leaves, Bordeaux mixture must be immediately sprayed. If epilaena beetles attack the leaves, spraying lead arsenate solution (1 oz. in 2 gallons of water) will kill the insects.

In about 3½-4 months, the leaves turn yellow and begin to dry. Then the crop is ready for harvest. The tubers may be lifted out either by a country plough or by a potato digger. The average outturn is 6,000-8,000 lbs. per acre, though over 16,000 lbs. an acre has been reached by proper cultivation.

The storing of potato has to be done with care. The crop should be dead ripe when harvested. Otherwise, the tubers will not keep. All broken, bruised or diseased tubers should be separated. The crop should be kept exposed in shade until quite dry. Large quantities should not be stored in one heap and the heaps should be turned frequently and the tubers showing signs of decay at once removed. It is best to store potato seeds in cold storage wherever such facilities exist.

AGRICULTURE NEWS

The standing paddy crop is reported to be affected by a pest called 'Hispa' in many places. The plant protection staff is busy dusting the affected areas with Gamexene to the extent possible.

There is a lull in sinking of wells on account of the rainy season, but 46 applications were received, while 34 applications

were sanctioned during the fortnight.

Supply of oil engines and pumps is going on vigorously. During the fortnight 21 applications were received and 31 applications received earlier were sanctioned. So far 140 oil engines and pumps have been supplied.

The distribution of paddy seed has been affected to a certain extent by unfavourable weather conditions. During the fortnight 882 maunds of paddy seed and 52 maunds of green manure seed were distributed. The total quantity of paddy seed so far distributed is 5,874 maunds and of green manure seed 314 maunds.

The distribution of fertilizers has also been seriously affected on account of the shortage of rainfall. During the fortnight 835 tons of groundnut oil cake were distributed, bringing the total to 9,525 tons. 111 tons of paddy mixture and 49 tons of other fertilizers were also distributed.

MANURE

It is estimated that in Hyderabad State about 100 lakh tons of dung valued at about Rs. 50 lakhs and capable of producing about four lakh tons of more foodgrains is burnt as fuel every year. The situation may easily be modified by providing the cultivator with alternate and easily available fuel so that dung may be diverted to the fields as manure to increase production of foodgrains, the scarcity of which has assumed acute proportions.

The Department of Agriculture has, therefore, taken on hand to supply seeds of quick and easily growing fuel trees like *Vilayati khejra* free of cost. The seeds may be obtained from the Compost Development Officer of the Department of Agriculture. These seeds should be planted on all waste and barren lands, on boundaries, bunds, sides of paths, grazing areas etc. The trees get ready to be cut for use as fuel in a period of three to four years.

Yours sincerely,
HYDERABAD TODAY

DISTRICTS

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untoward occurs. The rains in the current week which gave rise to some optimism ceased and the abi crops have not yet had sufficient water for a good yield this year. Except in Hyderabad West and East taluqas where on account of recent showers the crops improved and the yield is estimated to be "six annas," no good prospects can be foreseen for the kharif crops in the other taluqas and particularly in Ibrahimpatam where the yield of kharif is expected to be much below the average. The rainfall figures are given below :—

—The rainfall in Hyderabad District up to the week ending August 24, 1950—14" 24 cents.

The rainfall for Hyderabad East and West taluqas—26" 28 cents.

The rainfall for Shahabad taluqa—10" 28 cents.

An allotment of 9,200 pallas a month has been ordered for Hyderabad District. But the off-takes have been restricted to 8,976 pallas 95 seers in the month of June, 2,059 pallas 28 seers in July and 2,256 pallas in August 1950. The off-take for the third week of August (off-take for 1st fortnight is 1,007 pallas 20 seers).

An import of 5,500 pallas of wheat and minor millets was promised against an export of 5,000 pallas of rice as per the July transport programme. This district is entitled to 1,180 pallas in the shape of ragi in exchange for rice already exported from it. The stock on hand in the district may suffice till end of September 1950. Instructions have been given to the procurement to procure under levy and open market purchases a quantity of 5,000 pallas of rice by the end of September. But, however, only 192 maunds 6 seers, i.e. 64 pallas 6 seers, could be procured so far.

Though a few cases of cattle disease were reported from a few villages, there is no epidemic anywhere.

MAHBUBNAGAR CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR :

Mr. C. Seshagiri Rao

Twelve armed dacoits raided the house of one Kandai Buchayya of Telkundapalli village, Mahbubnagar District, on the night of August 18, 1950, opened fire, caused injuries to

two persons and carried away gold and silver ornaments and other property valued about Rs. 14,000.

On reliable information received on August 21, 1950, that some persons were melting jewels, etc., under suspicious circumstances, Sub-Inspector of Police, Falaknuma Police Station, Hyderabad City, raided the place with a posse of policemen, arrested 8 persons while in the act of melting gold and silver jewellery and seized 61 tolas of melted gold and jewels, 518 tolas of silver jewels, two .303 rifles with 228 rounds of ammunition, two revolvers and a pistol from their possession. The arrested persons included Ex-Army men and Ex-Policemen of Hyderabad City. The entire properties were found to be those lost in the above case. Further investigation is proceeding.

NALGONDA CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR :

Mr. P. C. James, I.A.S.

Nalgonda has been having two inches of rain which has brought relief and contentment to the people, who are now no longer afraid of bleak prospects. The food situation is satisfactory.

The following notorious desperadoes, who were wanted by the police in several cases of murder, arson and loot, were shot dead by the Police in exchange of fire. Anreddi Ramireddy of Suryapet taluqa, and Samuel, Sivaratri Baligadu, Dandigula Avidugadu and Kurma Ailugadu of Jangaon taluqa. Several types of arms and ammunition, looted property, medicines and communist literature were recovered from the places of incidents.

Nine persons were detained during August for subversive activities, but 870 detenus, against whom

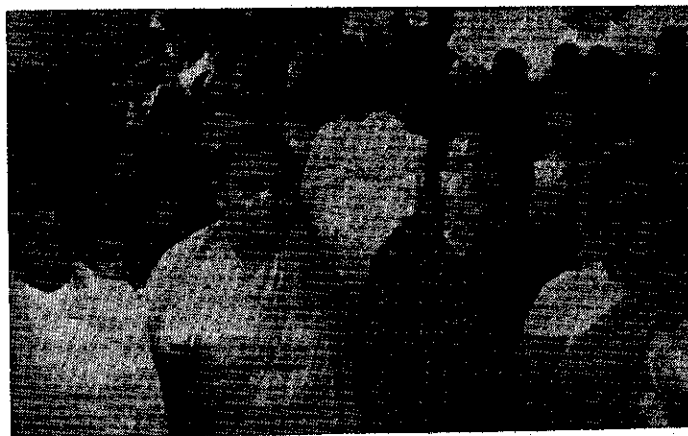
there were no specific charges, were released from Camp Jail, Jalna.



Mr. Donkana Rajanna of Bhongir, a donor



Mr. Noor Mohammad Khan another donor



Mrs. Vellodi and other donors at Suryapet. Besides her is Mrs. P. C. James

Collective fines were levied on 24 villages in this district for subversive activities to an extent of Rs. 8,05,040 out of which an amount of Rs. 2,00,815 was realized.

Thirty-five persons declared Evacuees in this district and 20 houses, 6,046 acres of land, 9,640 sq. yards of house-site valued at Rs. 2,80,000 were taken over.

The Police Patel of Tatikal has been suspended after enquiries for misconduct.

NANDED CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR :

Mr. P. K. Dave

After about a month of dry and dusty weather it has been pouring intermittently. It is monsoon weather once again and hollows and depressions are full of water. The crops are singing in their bath, as it were and have visibly grown and developed, and put on added hues and lustre.

The agriculturists are moving about contented once more, and the future no longer holds out a bleak prospect. The fields are now humming with life and activity, the field labourers having found their original work. The difficult fodder situation prevailing is also fast improving. But Relief works are being continued.

A futile attempt to organize a strike at the Osman Shahi Mills, on August 31, by threats and intimidations failed miserably. Four persons were taken into custody.

In three villages in the district there was evidence of mounting confidence amongst villagers in their own collective ability to foil dacoits. Unarmed villagers are now challenging the armed dacoits without fear. Two dacoits were recently captured with their guns and handed over by them to the police. In Lohgaon ten persons were found hiding, under suspicious circumstances, in a temple. The villagers accompanied by two police constables surrounded the temple and captured six persons with arms and ammunition.

OSMANABAD CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR :

Mr. Tribhuvanath Kapur, H.C.S.

There has been rainfall during this fortnight throughout the District. This rain will help the germinated kharif crops. Rabi sowing operations are to be taken up shortly. Scarcity of fodder, it is hoped, will be decreased and the prices of fodder will also be reduced. Satisfaction is apparent among the agriculturists.

overleaf

DISTRICTS

from page 17

Relief works have already been started in Latur Taluqa and about 600 agricultural labourers are taking advantage of these works. More Relief works will be taken up shortly.

Out of 8,20,000 maunds of the last rabi target of levy 2,93,680 maunds have been collected.

WARANGAL

CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR:

Mr. T. K. Palaniappan

The residents of Chagal village set a glowing example of philanthropy when they fed their less fortunate brethren. When some agricultural coolies of Chagal represented that they are forced to starve as they are not able to obtain foodgrains on credit or reasonable prices, the Assistant Civil Administrator addressed a public meeting and appealed to the people to live like members of a family, and help each other. In response to this the people agreed to supply foodgrains to the poor, and about four khandies of foodgrains were distributed to Harijans and other labourers. Similar arrangements were also made at Tatikonda, Kottapalli, Raghvapuram, Ghanapuram, Ramapuram, Chinapendyala, Peddapendyala and other villages.

A desperado, who was operating with a large dala in Mulug taluqa, visited the village of Narlapuram with two of his colleagues, fully armed, but took to their heels on finding the villagers determined to resist them. The chief offender, was, however, caught. A rifle and seven live cartridges were recovered from him.

To help poor people suffering from eye diseases, an Eye Camp will be organized in Warangal for a fortnight from September 15. Arrangements will be made for treatment of all kinds of eye diseases including those involving operations, and for this purpose an expert team of doctors and all necessary equipment and beds are being sent from Hyderabad.

The Eye Camp will be in the charge of Dr. B. K. Phatak.

WHEAT

The area under wheat is estimated at 376,807 acres as against 263,463 acres of last year showing an increase of 113,344 acres or about 43 per cent.

The yield is estimated at 84,052 tons as against 14,470 tons of last year showing an increase of 19,582 tons or 135.0 per cent.

SHRIMATI

from page 11

life. I am glad to say that our branches all over the State have achieved this with considerable success."

STUDENTS belonging to the various educational institutions, including the Osmania University, have launched a scheme of mass-scale planting under the guidance of Prof. Bhan of the Osmania University. More than 150 students participated in the afforestation campaign on Sunday September 3, and planted more than 10,000 seeds in an area of more than 60 acres in the vicinity of Falaknuma Palace on the land of Raja Kishen Das Bahadur. The Hon'ble Mr. V. B. Raju, Minister for Forests, inaugurated the function and exhorted the students to go ahead in the work of national reconstruction with full vigour and hope.

THE Gram Seva Kendra run by Sarvodaya Trust is housed in a 35-acre field rich with fruit and vegetable garden interspersed with pools of water. A school is run at the Centre for the children of neighbouring villages and medical aid is also arranged. There is also a Basic Education Centre where paper-making, spinning, etc., are taught. Oil pressing is carried on as a cottage industry. In addition to this an experiment is being carried on for making rope from aloe which is luxuriously grown in these parts. Above all a selfless band of workers run the Centre and their austere simplicity of living cannot but evoke the unstinted admiration of the visitors. The Centre is far from "madding crowds" and the visitor is instinctively struck by the sudden contrast of quiet and charm to the din and bustle of city dwelling.

IN Aurangabad too, Social Work is receiving good impetus under the able guidance of Mrs. Chandrawati Raje Rajwade. She spends two to three hours a day looking after the Balak Mandir, of which she is the President. The Balak Mandir can take in 25 children, and so far 24 have been admitted. She is anxious to admit one Harijan boy provided parents of other pupils do not raise any objection. She is also eager to open a branch of the Balak Mandir in the Harijan locality, if only enough funds are raised.

NO JAWAR FOR ANIMALS

Due to short supply of Jawar, the issue of Jawar on animal ration cards is suspended until further orders.

TREES

The right to refuse trees to contractors for extraction of sendhi, toddy or other liquor shall not be exercised by the pattedars during the current year, 1950-51 (1860 F.)

No Pledging of Child Labour

It is generally noticed that the parents or guardians of children below fifteen years of age undertake to allow the services of the child to be utilized in any employment, in return for any payment or benefit received or to be received by them.

This reprehensible system of pledging the labour of children is now prohibited by the enforcement of the Hyderabad Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1950. Any person involved in pledging the labour of a child is liable to be punished with fine.

Unclaimed Permits

Applicants who had applied for CEMENT, G.C. SHEETS and OTHER IRON MATERIALS and whose applications were sanctioned for issue of materials have already been notified twice through the press that permits are being prepared in serial order and the list of permits is pasted daily on the notice board of the office of the Iron and Steel Controller, along with the Inward Receipt Numbers of applications. Although most of the applicants have taken the permits, there is still a large number of these permits lying unclaimed.

The applicants concerned are given one more chance to obtain the permits from Office of the Controller, Iron and Steel by September 15, 1950. Unclaimed Permits will be destroyed after the expiry of the specified time and no claim will be entertained for issue of permits thereafter.

IRON AND CEMENT PERMITS RESTRICTED

The Controller, Iron and Steel, Hyderabad, has been authorized by the Government to refuse applications submitted for controlled building material for the construction of palatial buildings and non-essential structures such as cinema theatres, etc.

Housing schemes, particularly for middle classes, will receive priority and construction of shops with residential flats on them will come next in priority. But shops or *mulgies* by themselves are definitely ruled out. Total floor area for which material will be issued should not exceed 800 square feet.

REFORMS

from page 5

Girdawar one servant. There are 608 Girdawars and 608 servants have been secured to assist these people without any extra cost to Government.

Village officers have been granted extra remuneration in addition to the dearness allowance which had been granted to them. This has secured some contentment among the village officials. Arrangements have also been made to supply these village officers with printed forms for their registers for writing their accounts. This has cost Government nearly Rs. 2 lakhs.

THE Maashdars were required formerly to obtain permission for adoptions. This practice was discontinued and orders were issued that it was not necessary to obtain previous sanction and that a person may follow his personal law in this matter.

Elections.—Steps have been taken to have full lists of adult voters. The rolls are ready for the elections to take place next year.

UNIVERSITY

from page 15

all the support he had given and for his advice and help whenever it was sought. He thought the University was fortunate in having a Chancellor of the calibre of Mr. Vellodi whose address to the Senate revealed both statesmanship and deep understanding of the problems of higher education.

The Vice-Chancellor concluded by thanking the staff for the Co-operation which they had given to him throughout the period under review. He was certain that if, instead of taking criticism ill, from whatever quarter it came and however much based upon misunderstanding, they should try, by a continuous process of introspection to improve and reform the working of the University from within. That was the primary duty of the University and it was obvious that there was still plenty of room for improvement and reform.

State Bank

The Hyderabad State Bank handled 4,165 cheques amounting to O.S. Rs. 1,65,68,200 from September 1, 1950, to September 8, 1950.

I.G. Currency was converted into O.S. at the rate of Rs. 116-10-8 for every Rs. 100 I.G.

HYDERABAD TODAY

UNEMPLOYMENT

from page 13

that the Indian industrial worker is a farmer by preference and a mill hand by necessity. Secondly unemployment among the educated class has become a serious problem. Mass production of graduates must stop. Education must be purposeful. Unemployment is not a natural calamity, but consequent of defective human organization. Of the 80 per cent of the people living in villages, they are mostly under-employed. Even the educated people must have to go back to the village if they cannot get adequate employment in the town. Among the industrial workers, they also prefer to go to the villages even for a short time. My view, therefore, is that unless we resuscitate village economy there is no use saying 'back to the land.' Further, we must remember that the congested urban areas are really a disgrace to civilization. What is wanted is decentralization of production. Let us have a reorientation of our economic system.

CREATE WORK

Now we all talk of public investment as a method by which we can solve the problem of unemployment. As a lot of money has already been spent on cities and as real Hyderabad lives in villages, we must concentrate our attention upon developing the subsidiary occupations in the villages. This will solve the problem of under-employment in the countryside, and attract more and more from the city to the villages. We can create more work by building more roads, repairing tanks, etc., and this will incidentally bring about contentment and prosperity to the countryside. Tenancy Reforms by themselves will not solve the rural problem unless we start subsidiary occupations in the villages.

Do not misunderstand me and think that I am against large-scale industries. Far from it, I feel that large-scale industries while they have an important place in our national economy must not be relegated to the background. Cottage industries require little capital and less expenditure and they can easily be started in the countryside. Even large-scale industries can be started in rural areas provided we supply electricity to those places. Let us not forget the congestion in urban areas and other social evils of industrial concentration. There must be proper location of industry.

We must have economic democracy in action. Why not we divide society on functional basis?

We can have planning on zonal basis so that for each zone ample provision can be made for an expanding economy. In that case, as demand increases, we can expand our various sectors and as demand contracts some of these sectors may also be contracted.

The roll of the Employment Exchanges in this scheme may not be over-emphasised.

Industrialists must realise their duty to the country. Labour must also appreciate the significant role that it can play in the productive process. What is needed is synthesis of the dynamics of investment into a co-ordinated pattern of economic development.

We cannot say that men remain unemployed because they are unemployable. The right to work is recognized even in the Republican Constitution of India. The Social and Economic Council of the United Nations Organization has also referred to the need for full and productive employment in all countries. The Government of India have already accepted this responsibility. We in Hyderabad also are trying our best to see that work is provided for all, but do not fail to remember that our resources are still undeveloped.

Labour is mostly unskilled. There is shortage of capital and capital goods except perhaps, shortage of human beings. It is often said that nature has been lavish in its gifts but it is the human factor that failed to take advantage of the bounties of nature.

To summarise the remedies to eradicate unemployment and to achieve the objective of full employment, I suggest that the orthodox budgetary methods shall cease. Our budgets shall be prepared for more than one year. The National Budget that does not keep in view the needs and requirements of Society and provide for the full utilization of the idle man-power cannot be said to be in tune with modern thinking. Before I complete my talk of this evening I shall request you to give some thought to the few phases on which volumes could be written:

Planned Economic development.

Adequate volume of expenditure on goods and services.

Fiscal and monetary policy of the State.

Subordination of individual interest to national interest.

Compulsory regimentation of all economic factors.

Redistributive taxation.

Adjustment of wealth.

Stimulation of investments.

Social security measures.

New Waterworks for Aurangabad

MALIK AMBAR'S 800-YEAR OLD WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM TO BE REPLACED BY MODERN WATERWORKS

AFTER 800 years of a medieval water supply system, Aurangabad City is to have modern waterworks.

Work is now in full swing on a Rs. 24½ lakh-project which is to be completed by 1952. The Wohar is being dammed to impound 222 m.c.ft. of water which will be carried by an 18-inch reinforced concrete conduit to mechanical filters, now in construction, 2,100 feet away. The mechanical gravity filtration plant will filter 12,00,000 gallons of water which will be fed through 6½ mile trunk mains into the present conduit at the setting tanks and also into service reservoirs at higher levels.

Two additional reservoirs capable of holding 3,00,000 and 0.5 lakh gallons of water are being built at Osmanpura. For bringing the water to top at the rate of 15 to 25 gallons per head a network of R.C.C. pipes over 22½ miles long are to be laid throughout the city.

The work on the project began only last year although the scheme had been prepared in 1947. This is the time in the century that Aurangabad water supply problem has had to be tackled, this time finally and permanently instead of improving and altering the medieval system centring round the old *Nahre Ambari*. These improvements were first made in 1892, and then again in 1932 in which year settling tanks at Gow Mukh, a trunk main, a network of pipelines and a masonry service reservoir, near Delhi Gate, capable of storing 4,62,250 gallons of water, were built at a cost of Rs. 4,55,000. The *Nahre Ambari* is the only extant ancient water supply system still functioning in India. Similar systems existed in the

Delhi, Agra and Lahore Forts while the famous *Nahre Saadat* Khan supplied water to Delhi in the days of Shahjahan, but went out of use long ago.

The *Nahr*, literally canal, is an underground channel or duct which commences from the right bank of the Sangvi, some three miles from the Delhi Gate, and terminates near Gow Mukh, a mile away from the same Gate. At Gow Mukh, arrangements are made to regulate the entry of water into the clay pipes for distribution through a number of cisterns situated at vantage points throughout the town. The public get their water from these cisterns.

In recent years, the yield from the "*NAHRE AMBARI*" has considerably diminished due to scarcity of rainfall and consequent drop in the subsoil water level in the strata around the duct. The population and extent of the town has also increased with the result that the existing system and quantity of water available for equitable distribution is quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the town on modern lines.

The *Nahr* was built by Malik Ambar, the founder of Aurangabad, and is to this day named after him. Aurangzeb finally completed the system. Aurangabad was founded in 1610, its first site being the vicinity of Kharki and the first name Fatehabad. Malik Ambar was the celebrated Chief Minister of the Nizam Shahs of Ahmadnagar.

NEW SUPPLY ORDINANCE

The Supplies and Goods Ordinance has been enforced in Hyderabad State. At present the ordinance is intended to control caustic soda, soda ash, tanning materials, namely wattle bark, wattle extract, quebrachoo; bicycles, cycle tyres and tubes; electric bulbs; razor blades; infants' foods and other requirements (e.g., Ostermilk, Glaxo, Horlicks, Woodward's Grape Water, etc.) and casein.

Merchants dealing in these articles were required to declare their stocks. The Ordinance provides that the above articles should be sold at the prices prevailing on June 15, 1950. Tanning materials and non-ferrous metals will be sold at landed cost plus 10 per cent thereof. The Ordinance also provides the maximum quantity that can be sold to a consumer and to a dealer. The dealers are also bound to issue cash memos containing the quantity of goods and the name and address of the buyer.

Penalty for contravention of the Ordinance can be three years imprisonment or fine or both.

Vocational guidance.

Mobility of labour.

Location of industry.

Decentralization of industry.

Regulation of labour market, through Employment Exchanges
Subsidiary occupations in rural areas.

Increasing number of occupants

VII—Cultural Record of Buddhistic and early Andhra Periods

THE earliest history of the Deccan is shrouded in mystery. The veil is first lifted up by a reference to the Deccan which occurs in a passage of the *Albareya Brahmana* which may be as late as 500 B.C. in which some tribes of Peninsular India have been enumerated as living on the fringe of Aryan civilization. For the next mention of the Deccan we are indebted to memoirs of Megasthenes a Seleucid Envoy at the court of the first Maurya King, who visited Pataliputra in 302 B.C.

The long stay of Megasthenes in the very heart of India might probably have given his work great authority in topography, contemporary history and other matters, but unluckily for us it exists only in fragments preserved as quotations. A catalogue of South Indian races compiled by him has been reproduced by Pliny, a Roman authority of the first century A.D., in the VI Book of his *Natural History*, but from this also we find that the picture of the Deccan was ill-defined and extremely hazy even at that period. There appears to be no trace of Brahmanic or Aryan influence having penetrated into the Deccan by this time, although these forces flourished above the Vindhya and the Satpuras for about a thousand years. In the year 255 B.C. the renowned Mauryan King Asoka inaugurated Buddhism as a State religion within his Empire and sent out missionaries to various parts of the world including the Deccan. At this time probably there was a religious vacuum in the Deccan, which was fully prepared to receive religious doctrines founded on a substantial basis and was ripe for some form of conversion.

The vestiges left by Buddhist missionaries must have been innumerable, but there are three definite records incised by them on the rocks and boulders in Raichur District. One of them is at Maski inscribed on a boulder in a cave. Two of them are at Gavimutt and Palkigundu in the neighbourhood of Kopbal, a station on the Hubli-Gadag Line. The discovery of the Maski edict is an important landmark in the ancient history of India.

Asokan inscriptions previously discovered contain Asoka's title *DEVANAM PRIYA* and not his name. As the Maski edict contains both, the doubts which surround their attribution to Asoka have been

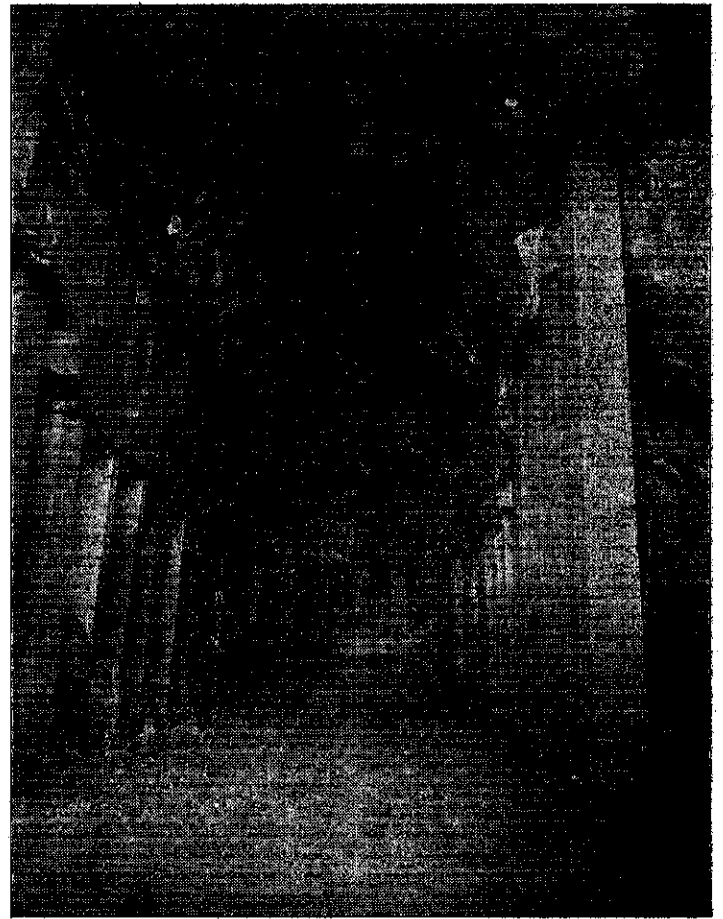
WHILE PROF. M. RAMA RAO HAS DISCUSSED THE HISTORICAL ASPECT OF THE MAURYAS AND THE SATAVAHANAS IN THE DECCAN, A DESCRIPTION OF SOME OF THE CULTURAL MONUMENTS BEARING UPON THESE PERIODS IS HERE GIVEN BY MR. KHWAJA MUHAMMAD AHMAD, DIRECTOR OF ARCHÆOLOGY.

finally dispelled. The message of Buddha seems to have had a ready appeal to the people of the Deccan, just as it has to the present generation. Although there is no definite record, yet there is evidence enough to presume that within a short span of time his ethics and doctrines became a dominating force in the Deccan, manifested themselves in every phase of the life and culture of the people and continued to be so, for about a thousand years with brief setbacks. In the Deccan, as in northern India, Buddhism had two distinct phases, the early phase being Hinayana in which the image of Buddha was not introduced for purposes of worship.

This phase seems to have lasted till about second century A.D., when there was a strong Brahmanical movement in the Deccan under the leadership of Gautamiputra Satakarni (see *HYDERABAD TODAY*, last issue) whose anti-Buddhist adventures have been extolled in the following words in his Nasik inscription :—

"He paid equal attention to duty, worldly prosperity and the satisfaction of desires....He was the home of glory, the only archer, the only hero, the only protector of Brahmanas. He conferred upon Brahmanas the means of increasing their race and stemmed the progress of the confusion of castes...His exploits rivalled those of Rama, Krishna, Arjuna and Bhimasena, and his prowess was

TOP: Pitalkhora
Chaitya Hall
BELOW: The Chhadanta
Jataka; Cave X
Ajanta





BUDDHA, painting from Pitalkhora

remains of their every day culture and life have been unearthed by me at 17 places inside Hyderabad State. They give us detailed information regarding every sphere of the life of the people. Although it is quite probable that some of these remains might have been earlier than the rock-hewn monuments, but we shall follow the usual course of the archaeologists in describing first the monuments hewn out of rock which have attracted international attention.

The art of hewing architectural structure out of living rock is not restricted to India. Earlier specimens are to be found in considerable abundance in Egypt, Assyria, Mesopotamia, Persia, South America and other places. It is very likely that the contacts established with foreign countries by the Buddhists, the influx of the foreign races mentioned in Gautamiputra's Nasik inscription, and several other elements might have been responsible for an immigration of sculptors and rock cutters from outside. This is to be presumed because there do not appear to be any experimental works, representing undeveloped art, to have been undertaken by Indians or the people of the Deccan. All of a sudden we find that this skilful art is introduced in our land in a highly developed form.

EARLIEST ROCK-CUT ARCHITECTURE

The earliest Buddhist group of these rock-cut monuments in Hyderabad State is to be found at Pitalkhora, at a distance of about 12 miles from Chaliggaon, a railway station on the G.I.P. Railway. This group consists of a Chaitya Hall and a few Viharas. The whole front of the Chaitya Hall has been destroyed by the decay long ago. It is 84½ feet wide, might have been more than 50 feet in length, and is about 80½ feet in height from the floor to the top of the vaulted roof. The nave is 20 feet 8 inches wide and separated from the side aisle, by plain octagonal pillars 14 feet in height, many of which had disappeared due to the decay of the rock, but have been subsequently reconstructed. Like other early Chaitya Halls, the pillars also taper as they go up. The vault had wooden ribs which fact has to be conjectured by the impressions they have left on the vault, and by the presence of mortices which are to be seen on the sides. The side aisles have stone ribs, as are to be found in Cave X at Ajanta.

One of the Viharas at Pitalkhora is of great interest. Due to some natural flaws in the rock it has suffered considerably, yet there is still much that attracts attention and gives a high position to the Vihara as an important link in the evolution of the cave architecture in the Deccan. In the back wall of this monastery, there are seven cells with single, or three rock-cut beds, with perforated openings for ventilation beautifully cut into the rock. The pillars between these cells support crouching animals in pairs representing bull, camel, elephant, deer and horse. Nearly all these pairs, excepting one, are winged. The only other contemporary piece of sculpture in India which represents winged animals is to be found at Sanchi. There can be no doubt about their foreign origin.

Paintings dating roundly from the second century B.C. are also to be found in this group of caves. Although they have received very little notice, yet they represent a form of highly developed art. Some of them have inscriptions in Brahmi script belonging to the same period.

ALSO AJANTA

The next group of rock-cut monuments belonging to the Hinayana period is at Ajanta and consists of Caves Nos. VIII to XIII. Two of them, Nos. IX and X, are Chaitya Halls and the remaining are Viharas. The facade of Cave No. X which might have been of wood, an easily perishable material, seems to have disappeared at a very remote period. This cave shows that the architects were becoming bolder in their conception as evident from the fact that it is nearly double the size of the Chaitya Hall at Pitalkhora. It measures 83 feet in height, 40 feet in width and 100 feet in length, and, like the Pitalkhora Chaitya hall, the ribs of the walls were of wood while those of the aisles have been cut out in rock. The Chaitya Hall No. IX at Ajanta seems to be an improvement on the other Chaitya Halls, described here. It is evident that this cave had no wooden facade as is supposed to have been used in the earlier cave architecture. The artists seem to have had realized the frailty of wood and concentrated upon hewing inside without a perforated screen in the front. The facade represents a well-balanced design, with considerable affinity with the Gothic Rood Screen, with a doorway and two windows in the centre, one on either side, and an imposing cornice projecting out. Both these caves preserve even to this day this

overleaf

equal to that of Nabhaga, Nahusha, Janamejaya, Sagara, Yayati, Rama, Ambarisha. He vanquished the host of his enemies in innumerable battles, quelled the boast of Kshatriyas, destroyed the Sakas, Yavanas, Pallavas, left no trace or remnant of the race of Khagratas."

After this Buddhism seems to have received a temporary setback, but the next phase of Buddhism called Mahayana, which might have had its origin in or about the first century A.D., became a dynamic force in the fifth century, and, after several hard struggles for existence, became extinct in or about the eighth century A.D.

HINAYANA PHASE

The first phase, that is Hinayana, preached uncompromising equality of man and taught him harmony and co-operation in human relationship on the basis of love between man and man. This fundamental principle permeated all the activities of society and State policy, and resulted in generating social adjust-

ment and concord. Such a realm of social bliss created an ideal field for the free display of human faculties and talents. The training of individuals on these basic principles of ethics promoted social, cultural, educational and moral uplift. Compassion, liberality, truthfulness, purity, gentleness and goodness were cultivated by the high and the low and, thus, spiritual insight was attained by many. Passions, brutality, cruelty, anger, pride, envy, which deculturalise man, were discarded.

During the early period of the Hinayana phase it seems to have received a very strong support from the Andhras and their Kings, styled as Satavahanas and Satakarnis, who did all that they could to patronize this great ethical and spiritual movement. Andhra masons and sculptors, according to an inscription at Sanchi, are responsible for the execution of the southern gateway of the stupa, which is considered to be an excellent specimen of contemporary art, as well as the most beautiful among the gateways of Sanchi. Important



Caves IX and X, Ajanta

day, considerable portions of the wall paintings which were executed in or about the second century B.C. Cave No. X has been further attributed to this period on the basis of inscriptions found on the rock or superimposed on the paintings, which on paleographic grounds have been attributed to the second century B.C.

PAINTINGS

Apart from this the paintings in Cave X have a striking affinity in their delineation with the second century B.C. sculptures of the southern gateway of the Sanchi stupa. Both of them imply that painter's and sculptor's art must have flourished in the Deccan for a very long period before it attained the maturity displayed in these two examples. But un-

fortunately, the earlier examples have disappeared long ago and no data is available for the study of their evolution. The paintings in this cave are of highly didactic character. They represent Buddha in various spiritual postures and the stories delineated on the walls possess a great moral appeal.

The famous *Chhadanta Jataka* on one of the walls represents a Queen contemplating how to avenge an elephant which was her husband in her previous birth and with whom she had fallen out. Her present husband enquires the cause of her grief and, in the second panel, summons his renowned hunters and orders them to kill the elephant and bring its tusk to the Queen. The third panel, which is full of extreme pathos, depicts the tusks being carried to the Queen who has been immediately affected by Nemesis, the Raja is lending his support to her, one maid is massaging her feet and another is probably bringing water and a third is holding a fan in her hand. Apart from the moral aspect of this episode the painting conveys several instructive and illuminating ideas.

The great variety of coiffures, the cane seats, the throne of the Raja, the headgears, the dress of the hunters, the ornaments of the ladies, the foot-rest, the pillow near the Queen, all show a highly developed civilization and culture, which cannot be attained in a short span of time. The use of the sheaf by a lady behind the hunters in the second panel, and the features of the people, show definite foreign contacts.

The Viharas at Ajanta belonging to the Hinayana period are four in number, though they do not appear to be very imposing, yet they are very important as representing the evolution of rock-cut monasteries in India.

The contemporary brick architecture and the associated finds discovered with them in Hyderabad State at Maski, Kondapur, Panigiri, Gajulbanda and other places which present a detailed picture of several aspects of the life led by the people during the Hinayana period, deserve a separate article and will be taken up later.

—Khwaja Muhammad Ahmad

Some Opinions about

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17—the Pheasant

The pheasant is a rare bird in the Deccan, almost never to be seen but the pheasant family includes both peacocks and the jungle fowl which are quite common in the State. The red and grey varieties of the jungle fowl and the Ceylon variety is met with in many districts. The jungle fowl, however, is only the wild edition of the domesticated fowl, similar in habits and plumage, while the peacock has already been described (see last issue).

But the pheasant is too beautiful a bird to be left out, and as it is possible to introduce the pheasant into the State forests, as was done in England centuries ago, it should be of interest to the shikar-minded persons. In India, the pheasant is found in the Himalayas, Kashmir, Nepal and Assam. The usual heights being 6,000 to 14,000 feet according to the seasons, that is they climb up in summer and come down in winter. Commonly termed *Kaleej* there are three main varieties of the Indian pheasant namely the

koklas, the *cheers* and the *monals*. All of them are about the size of the domestic fowl. The *Kaleej* is a steel-blue bird with a white crest and red spectacles. The *koklas*, the *cheers* and the *monals* differ in their colour scheme and plumage, as well as size and distinctive cry. The *Kokla* says "kok kok kok...kokra" while the *cheer* has a nicely modulated "Chir-a-pir, chir-a-pir....chir chir chirwa." The *kokla* is not unlike the red jungle cock, but the *cheer* has a typical pheasant's long tail. The *monal* is also known as the *Impeyan Pheasant*. It is a rather large dumpy bird with a short, broad and square-cut tail.

Scrubby forests, hillsides and precipices are the favourite haunts of pheasants where they exist in pairs or family parties. Actually they are polygamous like the domestic fowl. Tubers, berries, shoots, insects and small reptiles form their food. Difficult birds

to flush or stalk, they, however, present a very pretty and colourful picture when seen feeding in the morning or evening in the hills.

For nesting they scrape out a shallow hole in the ground, and fill it with leaves and rubbish. The preferred site is usually under the shelter of some stone or overhanging creepers. The normal clutch is six to nine eggs, hatches between March and June. The eggs are exactly like that of the domestic hen.

According to legend, the pheasant was introduced by the Argonauts into Europe from the banks of the Phasis (now Rion) in Colchis. Its introduction into England has been attributed, as in the case of so many other species (e.g., the fallow deer, the edible snail, and the Roman nettle), to the Romans, but with little foundation. This bird, *Phasianus colchicus*, in the type of the family *Phasianidae*, and is reared in England for shooting.

It is distributed in a wild state from the Caspian Sea all over south-east Europe. The male is a handsome bird with brilliant plumage and red wattles; the female protectively coloured in mottled brown. The wings are short; the tail is long. The birds

are polygamous, and both fly and run well. Pheasants will cross with numerous other gallinaceous birds, including the common fowl; the offspring in this case is called a *pero*.

The British pheasants have in their blood a mixture of two Chinese species, with white neck-rings. This mixture, as well as the pure-bred bird, has been introduced into various parts of U.S.A. and Canada. Reeve's pheasant (*P. Reevei*) from northern China has very long tail. The golden pheasant (*Chrysolophus pictus*, Amherst's pheasant (*C. Amherstiae* and the silver pheasants (*Gemnaeus* spp.) are even more beautiful. They are all Chinese birds and are well known in aviaries. The lovely Argus pheasants (*Argusianus*) of Malacca and Siam may measure six feet from the beak to the tail in the male; the secondaries of the wings (which are longer than the primaries) have metallic spots resembling eyes. The peacock pheasants (*Chalcurus* and *Polypteron*) inhabit Burma, Siam, Indo-China, and the Malay region; the plumage is ornamented with metallic eye-spots. The adornments of male pheasants are strikingly displayed in courtship. The so-called Bohemian pheasant is a very rare variety.

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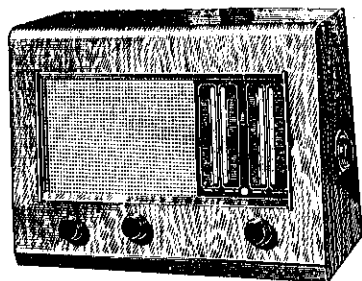
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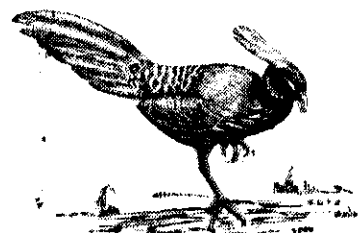
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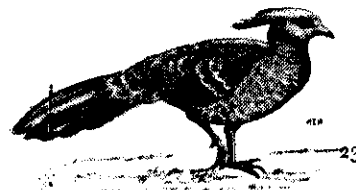
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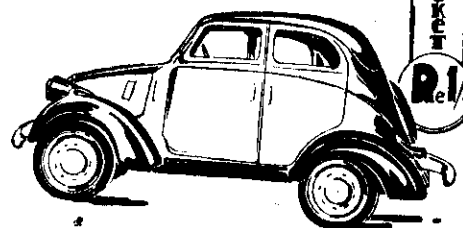
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